

[CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 47 of 1913]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd November 1913.

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Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bis Barua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihasik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode ...	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	600
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta ...	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.	500
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	500
11	"Aryabaratta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	1,000
12	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years ...	200
13	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 23 years.	1,600
14	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen ...	....
15	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta ...	500
16	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri ...	....
17	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	5,000
18	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.	500
19	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
20	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy ...	....
21	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do	J. M. B. Duncan ...	9,800
22	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt ...	700
23	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 66 years.	150
24	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masundar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	900
25	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasimohan Adhikary, Hindu, Rajbansi ; age 40 years.	500
26	"Banga Janani" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 28 years.	1,500
27	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Do	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	16,000
28	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli ; age 35 years.	480
29	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 62 years...	453
30	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura ...	Weekly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
31	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	625
32	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 41 years.	19,000
33	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu Brahmin ; age 28 years.	550
34	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi ...	12,000
35	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Pran Krishna Pyne ...	800
36	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	600
37	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
39	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amita Lal Sarkar ...	300
40	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu Brahmin ; age 39 years.	960
41	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	325
42	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
43	"Birbhum" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	600
44	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	150
45	"Brahman" (P) ...	Bagirhat ...	Monthly		

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
46	"Brahman Samsj" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Pandit Bassanta Kumar Tarkandhi ...	1,000	91
47	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal ...	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	625	92
48	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur, and Harendra Nath Dutta.	800	93
49	"Bratya" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Do.	Baicharan Saddr Hindu Bratya Kshatriya, Poda ; age 36 years.	About 500	94
50	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha ; age 31 years.	1,000	95
51	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu ...	....	96
52	"Byabasai" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Haripada Banerji ...	....	97
53	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	500 to 700	98
54	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800	99
55	"Cbhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca ...	Monthly	....	500	100
56	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	....	400	101
57	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000	102
58	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Pares Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhushan Ray, Vaidya.	500	103
59	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	300	104
60	"Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsurah	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukerji	1,000	105
61	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; 42 years.	2,000	106
62	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	750	107
63	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	....	....	108
64	"Devalya" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhury, M.A. ...	800	109
65	"Dharma O Karma" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhury, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,300	110
66	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300	111
67	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	2,000	112
68	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha ; age 36 years.	800	113
69	"Educación Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin ; age 56 years.	1,500	114
70	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 76 years.	300	115
71	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	600	116
72	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste ; age 28 years.	1,000	117
73	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Aqarwallah ...	400	118
74	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev	500	119
75	"Hablul-Matin" (N)	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin Muhammadan ; age 61.	500	120
76	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30.	600	121
77	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	280	122
78	"Hindusthana" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	900	123
79	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	290	124
80	"Hindu Sakhā" (P)	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500	125
81	"Hitavadi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 48 years.	28,000	126
82	"Hitvarta" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600	127
83	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Petra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian ; age 48 years.	450	128
84	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000	129
85	"Islam-Abha" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid .....	....	130
86	"Islam-Rabi" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musul- man ; age about 38 years.	700	131
87	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 56 years.	700	132
88	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 900	133
89	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brah- min ; age 28 years.	1,400	134
90	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	800	135

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
1,000	91 "Jasohar" (N) ...	... Jessoro ...	... Weekly	... Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
625	92 "Jubak" (P) ...	... Santipur ...	... Monthly	... Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
800	93 "Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	... Comilla ...	... Do.	... Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,0
about 600	94 "Jyoti" (N) ...	... Chittagong	... Weekly	... Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,00
1,000	95 "Kajer Loke" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	... Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
....	96 "Kalyani" (N) ...	... Magura ...	... Weekly	... Shashikanta Bhattacharya, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
600 to 700	97 "Kanika" (P) ...	... Mymensingh	... Monthly	... Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
800	98 "Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	... Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	500
500	99 "Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	... Barisal ...	... Weekly	... Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years	500
400	100 "Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	... Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
1,000	101 "Khulnavasi" (N) ...	... Khulna ...	... Weekly	... Jatinra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
500	102 "Kohinoor" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	... Muhammad Yusuf Ali Choudhury ...	700
300	103 "Krishak" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Nikunja Behari Dutt ...	1,000
1,000	104 "Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	... Dacca ...	... Do.	... Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 29 years.	600
2,000	105 "Kushadash" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	... Jagendra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
750	106 "Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambruli; age 43 years.	400
....	107 "Mahila" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Revd. Bappa Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
800	108 "Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... ....	1,000
000 to 1,200	109 "Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kayastha	500
300	110 "Mahisya-Surhik" (P) ...	... Diamond Harbour	... Do.	... Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 80 years.	350
2,000	111 "Malda Samachar" (N) ...	... Malda ...	... Weekly	... Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
800	112 "Manasi" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	... Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
1,500	113 "Manbhum" (N) ...	... Purulia ...	... Weekly	... Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
300	114 "Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	... Midnapore	... Do.	... Devdas Heran, Hindu, Sadgopé; age 45 years.	600
600	115 "Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	... Ditto ...	... Do.	... Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
1,000	116 "Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Weekly	... Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Moslemul Haque	6,800
400	117 "Muhsamandik" (N) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
500	118 "Mukul" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Monthly	... Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
600	119 "Munshidabadi Hitaishi" (N) ...	... Saidabad	... Weekly	... Banwar Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	200
280	120 "Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	... Faridpur	... Monthly	... Aditya Kumar Chowdhury, Namasudra; age 35 years	600
900	121 "Nandini" (P) ...	... Howrah ...	... Do.	... Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
290	122 "Natya Mandir" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	... Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
500	123 "Natya Patrika" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabamik; age 31 years.	100
28,000	124 "Navya Banga" (N) ...	... Chandpur	... Weekly	... Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
600	125 "Nayak" (N) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Daily	... Pancheowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
460	126 "Nava Jivani" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Monthly	... Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
1,000	127 "Navya Bharat" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	... Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhury, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
....	128 "Nihar" (N) ...	... Comilla ...	... Weekly	... Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
700	129 "Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	... Noakhali Town	... Do.	... Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
700	130 "Pabna Hitaish" (N) ...	... Pabna ...	... Do.	... Basanta Kumar Vidysabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	660
About 300	131 "Pallichitra" (P) ...	... Bagerhat	... Monthly	... Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 600
1,400	132 "Palli Prasun" (P) ...	... Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	... Do.	... Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, cast and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	... Kalna ...	... Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
134	"Pallivarta" (N)	... Bongong ...	... Do.	Charn Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
135	"Pantha" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
136	"Patake" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Hari Charan Das ...	600
137	"Paricharak" (N)	... Do. ...	... Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
138	"Prachar" (P) ...	... Jayanagar	... Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
139	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	... Tippera ...	... Fortnightly	Furna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
140	"Prajapati" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
141	"Prabhat" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
142	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
143	"Prakriti" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
144	"Prasun" (N) ...	... Katwa ...	... Weekly	Banka Behari Ghosh, Goalpara; age 42 years.	645
145	"Pratikar" (N) ...	... Berhampore	... Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	500
146	"Prativa" (P) ...	... Dacca ...	... Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly ...	750
147	"Prabasi" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Ashutosh Mukharji ...	500
148	"Pravasi" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
149	"Priti" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A. ...	900
150	"Puja" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
151	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
152	"Purulia Darpan" (N)	... Purulia ...	... Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
153	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	... Rangpur ...	... Do.	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	400
154	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Rangpur ...	... Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L. ...	600
155	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	... Asansol ...	... Weekly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200
156	"Sadhak" (P) ...	... Nadia ...	... Monthly	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	200
157	"Sahitya" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,500
158	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Quarterly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	1,800
159	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Monthly	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu Brahmin; age 33 years.	500
160	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	... Howrah ...	... Do.	Radha Govinda Nath ...	1,000
161	"Samaj" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	700
162	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Satis Chandra Roy ...	450
163	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	... Dacca ...	... Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	700
164	"Samay" (N) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Weekly	Kunja Behari Das ...	200
165	"Sammilan" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Quarterly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years	300
166	"Sammilani" (N) ...	... Do. ...	... Fortnightly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.	450
167	"Sammilani" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Monthly	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	600
168	"Sandes" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
169	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	... Do. ...	... Weekly	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
170	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	... Chittagong	... Do.	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
171	"Santi" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Monthly	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	.....
172	"Saji" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	.....
173	"Saswati" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
174	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	... Belgachia ...	... Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo, age 43 years.	400
175	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Rev. W. Carey, age 56 years	200
176	"Sebak" (P) ...	... Dacca ...	... Do.	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
177	"Senapati" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	200
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	125
179	"Sourava" ...	... Mymensingh	... Do.	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years	1,000
180	"Siksha" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury, age 35 years.	1,500
181	"Sikshak" (P) ...	... Barisal ...	... Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	500
182	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	... Mymensingh	... Do.	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	800
183	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	... Dacca ...	... Weekly	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	250
184	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Monthly	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	750
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	... Dacca ...	... Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	1,700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
187	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	... Calcutta ...	... Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	2
188	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	... Weekly		
189	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	... Do. ...	... Do.		

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
300	190	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Weekly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
	191	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sm. Kumudini Mittra ...	900
	192	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
500	193	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, M. A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	900
800	194	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	800
400	195	"Suravi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nagendra Nath Shee, M. A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
1,400	196	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M. B. ...	4,500
650	197	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rajkrishna Paul and others ...	300
750	198	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Tapapada Chatterji, age 28 years ...	250
200	199	"Tara" (P) ...	Do. ...	Irregular	Lalit Mohan Das, M. A., and others ...	600
500	200	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Bijay Nath Majumdar ...	600
1,000	201	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...	300
645	202	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
506	203	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
750	204	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Kamal Havi Mukherji ...	900 to 3,000
500	205	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	..... 450
5,000	206	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years	150
900	207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
200	208	"Uchchhasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Swami Saradananda	1,500
About 700	209	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
400	210	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	250
600	211	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M. A., and others ...	100
200	212	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar ...	500
200	213	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., ...	900
1,500	214	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath ...	750
1,800	215	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick ...	300
600	216	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
217	217	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
1,000	218	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
219	219	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	.....
700	220	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 38 years.	100
450	221	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
700	222	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly		
300	223	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly		
450		<i>English-Bengali.</i>				
6,000	224	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu Brahmin.	300
400	225	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	G. C. Basu ...	600
200	226	"Dacca College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
200	227	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	600
400	228	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
400	229	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	.....
200	230	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	600
1,300	231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	.....
200	232	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
1,000	233	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A. ...	1,200
1,500	234	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
500	235	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	E. G. Phillips ...	400
800		<i>Garo.</i>				
250	236	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Ambica Prasad Bajpa'i, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
750	237	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.		
1,700		<i>Hindi.</i>				
1,000	238	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly		
239	239	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.		

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
240	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	... Weekly	Pandit Ramananda Dobe, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,600
241	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patnika" (P) ...	Ranchi ...	... Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
242	"Dairik Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	... Daily	Ambice Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
243	"Daragar Doptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Monthly	Bam Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	300
244	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	... Weekly	Harikisan Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	350
245	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
246	"Memoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
247	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	... Weekly	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
248	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Monthly	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
249	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Do.	Nawab Zedik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
250	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	... Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agrawala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
251	"Gurkha Khabar Logst" (P) ...	Darjeeling	... Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
252	"Hablu Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	... Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	500
<i>Poly-Lingual.</i>					
253	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	... Monthly	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
254	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Do.	S. T. Jones	500
255	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	... Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 26 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
256	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	... Monthly	Hrishikesh Sastri	500
<i>Bengali Sanskrit.</i>					
257	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	... Monthly	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
258	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	... Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
259	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	... Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
260	"Hablu Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	... Do.	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
261	"Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	... Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Ayesh, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
262	"Negare Basm" (P) ...	Do. ...	... Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Mekarim Fasiul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st July 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi"	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	... ...
2	"Prantavasi" ...	Netrokona ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
3	"Mondar Mala" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Umes Chandra Vidyaratna ...	.....
4	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

No. 24, "Banga Janani" (N) has ceased to exist.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th November remarks that Indians in South Africa. it is very much to be regretted that we are so inactive notwithstanding the fact that we are subjects of a race whose motto is—

“This is the faith that the whiteman holds,
When he builds his home afar,
Freedom for ourselves, freedom for our sons,
And failing freedom war !”

How is it that we look with perfect equanimity of mind on the trampling down of all those rights and privileges which are ours by virtue of our close connection with the great British Empire?

2. Referring to the situation in South Africa the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th November writes:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

Ibid. The managers of the mines—or rather the jails, for such indeed they are now—where Indian labourers have to work are committing all sorts of oppression on them. There was a time when India used to supply the whole world with food; and now thousands of her children, who have been driven from home by poverty, are suffering untold hardships and ill-treatment in foreign lands where they have gone to earn a scanty living by working as labourers. The English ministry ought not to remain indifferent any longer. We also ask the Government of India to come forward to the help of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects in South Africa by stopping the indentured emigration to that place.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November has heard that one Mahendra Nath Das, an inhabitant of village Sherpur, Sylhet, has been arrested on the mere ground of his having helped two unknown respectable men of Dacca to hire a boat at Sherpur. Although one can hardly believe that a man can be arrested on such a ground yet Sir Archdale Earle is requested to enquire into the matter in order that, if Mahendra Nath is innocent, he may be saved from unmerited persecution.

4. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November heartily thanks Lord Hardinge and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for disallowing cow-slaughter at Ajodhya. As in the Cawnpore Mosque affair so in this matter also Lord Hardinge has shown great generosity and uncommon devotion to justice and impartiality. Cows have never before been slaughtered at Ajodhya. Only last year a few Musalmans slaughtered cows there from mere *zid*, an act which created a conflagration at the place that is not yet extinguished. The *Indian Daily Telegraph* newspaper of Lucknow reports that this year cows have not been slaughtered at the place. If, over and above this, Lord Hardinge releases the prisoners in the Ajodhya cow-killing riot case, the firmament will resound with cries of “Victory” for him raised by the people of this country.

5. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November publishes a letter “Oppression by *arkatis*.” complaining how three boys of Haria village (in Haria thana in Contai) named Umes Chandra Manna, Giris Chandra Dhara and Bhim Charan Manna, aged 17, 15 and 14, respectively, some time ago fell into the clutches of some coolie *arkatis* and were taken in the month of *Bhadra* last to work in the coal mines of Assam where they are suffering untold hardships. On the 5th *Kartik* last they managed to despatch a letter by bearing post, which is dated from village Nidhubhel, Margherita post-office, district Dibrugarh. It appears from the

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story they relate that on leaving home they put up for a time in the house of Jibon Maiti of Mariganga, after which they travelled by boat to Hajipur and thence to Calcutta. At the latter place one Rejar (?) Shaheb enticed them into a dépôt and promised to secure them service in the tea-gardens on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per month. As a matter of fact, however, instead of being employed on tea-gardens, they were now working in a coal mine. Representations have been made to the Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the District Magistrate to procure the release of these boys, but so far without avail.

Other papers also publish the same correspondence.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

There is unrest on all sides. We are receiving reports of constant thefts from Barisal, Pabna, Mymensingh and elsewhere. From Kasba in Barisal a letter has been received complaining that famine conditions are prevailing there and thefts are seriously rife. The people dare not give evidence against the thieves for fear of further outrages at their hands. Will not the Government take notice of this?

7. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

Biharilal Mukerjee, store-keeper at Bahirchar, "Oppression on a blackman." Kushtea, recently complained to the local Sub-divisional Magistrate of having been whipped by a *Sahib* named Robertson. The case is creating great local sensation. We trust the attention of the authorities will be drawn to it. We refrain from comment as it is still *sub judice*.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

8. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November has the following in connection with the Jagaddal assault case:—

"The spleen rupture case"—the Jagaddal assault case.

A SPLEEN RUPTURE CASE.

In cases against European accused before European Judges the King's law is very often hideously travestied in the name of judicial trial. This fact seems to be growing more and more patent now-a-days. Instances of such miscarriage of justice are abundant in the lower courts only. They are gradually increasing so much in number that it will not be impossible for simple-hearted common people who are not accustomed to discuss matters like this to get, in consequence, the impression in their minds that English Judges are guided by partiality based on racial animosity.

The King's law is the same for all accused persons. In its application there can be no distinction between white and black, Indian and European. The law provides that every accused person will be awarded punishment according to the nature of his guilt, no matter whether he is a blackman or a whiteman, an Indian or a European. But many English Judges of lower courts in this country travesty this law. They do not look to the seriousness or the lightness of the accused person's guilt; but having regard only to the fact of the accused person being an Indian or a European, these English Judges often inflict heavy punishments for light offences and light punishments for grave offences. It need hardly be said that such a travesty of law is altogether unpardonable. A consideration of the decision of the Barrackpore case in which a European stood charged with having caused the death of a Bengali by kicking and rupturing his spleen leads us to think that in this case also there has occurred such a miscarriage of justice. Our object is only to draw the attention of the Government to the case. The accused person in this case was a Scotchman named Robert O'Brien, Engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills at Jagaddal. Mr. Lamb, a clerk, complained to him that a paint mistry named Rashbehari Neogi had lain in his bed. On this Mr. O'Brien got so much enraged that he rushed to Rashbehari and began to deal slaps, blows, kicks and pushes to him so much so that the man fell down, his spleen was ruptured and he died within a short time. This was the story of the prosecution. Mr.

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Nov. 14th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

Drummond, the English Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore, tried the case. The accused person has not, of course, escaped scot-free in consequence of the trial, but he has in a manner escaped in spite of his being found guilty, that is to say, escaped on payment of a small fine only as his punishment. A man died in consequence of the beating he received at the hands of the accused person and for this the accused person has been fined only Rs. 150. We shall show that this punishment has been extremely light compared with the gravity of his guilt. The Magistrate has awarded such a light punishment under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code on the ground that the injury which Rashbehari received at the hands of the accused person was very slight. We shall show that the injury was not slight, but very severe, so that the Magistrate could award the accused person a sentence of rigorous imprisonment over and above a fine under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

The police, after enquiring into the incident, instituted proceedings against Mr. O'Brien under section 301(a) of the Indian Penal Code and produced evidence also to support them. But the Magistrate believed the accused person's words as gospel truth and disbelieved the evidence produced by the police. Of course one cannot always believe what witnesses say, so that the Magistrate cannot be charged with partiality in this respect. But a review of the facts admitted by the Magistrate himself as true in his judgment along with the facts stated in the medical officer's report and the accused person's own statement, which cannot be explained away as untrustworthy, will make it clear that Rashbehari's hurt was really grievous. Consequently the accused person should have been convicted under section 325 instead of under section 323. The difference between these two sections lies only in the degree of the hurt caused. The purport of section 323 is that if the hurt caused is slight the accused person shall be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. The purport of section 325 is that if the hurt caused is brutally cruel and severe, the accused person shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to a fine. After awarding sentence under section 323 the Magistrate has, in stating his ground for doing so, said:—"The hurt was slight. It cannot be called brutally cruel. Consequently, it is not necessary to award the accused person a sentence of imprisonment." This explanation given by Mr. Drummond has not satisfied us. The hurt was not slight. The Magistrate himself has said in his judgment, "Rashbehari lay down on Mr. Lamb's bed tired." The cause of his being tired was that he was weak and ill, he had no strength in his body. Does it require to be proved with arguments that if such a weak and invalid Bengali is hurt by a strong and angry European, his hurt will be naturally grievous? That the hurt was grievous is patent from the statement of the accused person himself. O'Brien, the accused person, admitted that Rashbehari had fallen down and became unconscious in consequence of the push he had given him. The hurt which made the accused person (*sic*) unconscious could not surely be slight. Another thing, the Magistrate has said that the hurt was not brutally cruel. This view also is open to exception. A strong healthy man pushes a weak invalid, should we call it an act of true manliness instead of a brutally cruel act? It can never be a manly act, it is really a brutally cruel act. Another thing again, the Doctor who examined the dead body of Rashbehari says that the spleen had been ruptured by striking against a hard substance and that this rupture of the spleen had caused his death. The Magistrate, however, has believed the witness's (*sic*) own words as gospel truth and altogether ignored the fact of Rashbehari having been kicked; he has disbelieved what the police as well as the witnesses said. Consequently, it cannot be said that the hard substance, concussion with which had caused the rupture of Rashbehari's spleen, was nothing but the accused person's boot. The Magistrate himself has therefore said, it was the force of Rashbehari's fall which caused the rupture of his spleen. Very well. But even if it was so, was not the accused person responsible for the rupture of Rashbehari's spleen? Commonsense tells us that the accused person was responsible for the rupture of Rashbehari's spleen and

responsible also for his death. Specially, when knowing that a Bengali could not lie down on a European's bed unless intensely fatigued and seeing also that he was ill the accused person pushed, if not kicked, him, it must be said that he did so with full knowledge of the consequence of his act, or, in other words, the accused person voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Rashbehari in brutally cruel fashion and thus caused his death. If we have argued correctly, it must be inferred that the Magistrate has unlawfully awarded light punishment to the accused person under section 323, while he ought to have been punished under section 325 and received a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate has not only not punished him under section 325, but not even awarded him the highest punishment provided in section 323. Section 323 says that the accused person shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both. But in this case the Magistrate has let the accused person escape with only a fine of Rs. 150. There is precedent also to show that in such a case of rupture of the spleen the accused person should be punished under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code. A rupture of an Indian's spleen caused by a European is not a new thing in this country. A certain European named O'Brien had once before ruptured a man's spleen in a similar manner and had received punishment under section 325. For this precedent see Indian Law Reporter, 2 All., page 776.

Even a very impartial review of the trial of the present case will show that the European Magistrate has awarded a light sentence under section 323 simply for saving the European accused, that the judgment he has written is in a manner pleading for the defence. Had the circumstances of the case been reversed, or, in other words, had a kick dealt by Rashbehari even soiled O'Brien's pant a little, not to speak of rupturing his spleen, Magistrate Mr. Drummond would most probably have sentenced Rashbehari to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and also to pay a fine of at least Rs. 200. We do not know whether Mr. Drummond has actually done this in any case, but we shall cite cases to show that there are European Judges who actually do this. Do our readers remember the Assam-Chandighat tea-garden case against Banku Behari Dutta, the "Tila Babu" of the garden? Bankubehari did not, like Mr. O'Brien, voluntarily cause the rupture of any one's spleen by striking him violently, but simply attacked a European with his stick for self-defence. This European was Mr. Stuart, Manager of the garden. Mr. Stuart had abused Banku Babu and raised his whip to strike him. For self-defence Bankubehari attacked the *Sahib* with the stick he had in his hand and also gave him a few strokes with it. Mr. Stuart did not for this die of rupture of the spleen like Rashbehari, nor even feel the slightest pain. He simply ran off on being struck. Still the European Deputy Commissioner of Cachar sentenced Bankubehari to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, not even under section 323 but under section 324 which deals with graver offences. In the Sessions Court the section was changed from 324 to 323 and the sentence was reduced to one of eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Contrast with this case the case of the rupture of Rashbehari's spleen in which the accused person has been sentenced under section 323 and under this section also not to imprisonment but only to a small fine of Rs. 150. It, therefore, follows that if a European even kills a Bengali by severe assault the matter is not given the importance which is given to the case of a Bengali simply giving a European a few strokes with his stick. Would you call this justice or travesty of the King's law? Bankubehari was acquitted on appeal to the High Court. In the case of rupture of Rashbehari's spleen let Government make arrangements for at once preferring an appeal from the side of the prosecution, otherwise the people of the country will form the firm conviction that Government approves of the partiality based on considerations of race, religion and community, which is shown in judicial trials in lower courts in this country. A great blemish will thus be cast on a Government which has given equal rights in all matters to all its subjects, irrespective of race, religion and community.

There is another very serious reason why we request the Government to make arrangements for an appeal in this case. A review of the trials of cases relating to untimely deaths of Indians caused in this manner by Europeans

within the last few months will enable the Government to know this reason. We shall mention a few of the cases. Last week a case came up for trial before the Magistrate of Dacca. A European named F. School fired his pistol so carelessly that a native woman was killed by a shot fired from it. The woman's name was Mandarani. The Magistrate of Dacca has let the European escape with only a fine of Rs. 200. A few months ago a European named McGee, Manager of a Jute Mill at Howrah, killed a railway coolie while carelessly trying to shoot a sun-flower. He too was only fined Rs. 150. A European named Henderson of the Hooghly-Telinipara Jute Mill kicked an employee of the mill named Ramnarayan Dosadh so brutally that, as the prosecution subsequently said, one of his abdominal organs was lacerated. Ramnarayan died in the Serampore Hospital. Mr. Henderson, however, was only fined Rs. 100. These cases make one think that the value of an Indian's life has come to be Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 or at most Rs. 200. Will it therefore be unnatural to suppose that haughty Europeans in this country are being emboldened in such a degree that whoever among them has Rs. 200 to spare will venture to murder an Indian?

O! Lord Carmichael, the generous Governor of Bengal, we earnestly pray you in behalf of the Bengali public that just as you are making provision for supply of water to various places in Bengal with a view to preventing loss of life in the country, so you may make provision for appeal to higher courts in such cases with the same object of preventing loss of life. If severity of punishment proportionate to the seriousness of crime is necessary for producing a deterring effect then it need hardly be said that the infliction of such punishment in such cases fully frustrates that object. O! Lord Carmichael, make arrangements so that the current of such crimes may be checked and Europeans may not dare to destroy the lives of Indian men and women on any and every pretext, and your name will be ever memorable in this country.

9. The *Hitaradi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

"*Syamchand again*"—the Jagaddal assault case.

* In the drama of *Nildarpan* the Indigo-planters were called 'venomous snakes' (Nilakar Bishadhar).

† "*Syamchand*" is the name used in that drama for the instruments with which the Indigo-planters are said to have committed oppression on the raiyats.

of justice, because of the hatred towards Indians cherished by the European community and of many other causes, we still see such incidents occurring.

Recently at Jagaddal village in the 24-Parganas district a Bengali died from a rupture of the spleen from assault by the Engineer *Saheb* of the Alexandra Jute Mills. The case was tried by Mr. Drummond, the Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore. On Monday before last the Magistrate sentenced the accused (Robert O'Brien) to a fine of Rs. 150 only.

We have carefully perused the judgment, but we deeply regret to say that we do not feel at all satisfied with it. The Bengali who lost his life at the hands of this European was named Rashbehari Neogi and he was a painter at the abovenamed mills. On the 6th October Rashbehari had surreptitiously slept on the bed of a European clerk named Lamb and Mr. Lamb reported this to the Engineer of the mills named O'Brien. Rashbehari by this time had escaped from Mr. Lamb's bed-room and gone to work in the workshop. It was no small act of impudence on the part of an Indian to lie on the bed of a European. O'Brien could not sit still when he heard of Mr. Lamb's complaint—he went to the workshop and chastised Rashbehari.

In the course of the trial O'Brien stated that he did not at all thrash Rashbehari. Rashbehari was doing some work when he came into the workshop. As he was busy doing his work he could not see that the *Saheb* had come. The *Saheb* to draw his attention touched his hips with his booted feet. Seeing the *Saheb*, Rashbehari stood up, whereupon he asked him why he had slept on Mr. Lamb's bed. Rashbehari made no reply, but he showed

HITAVADI,
Nov 14th 1913.

signs of being terribly afraid. O'Brien thereupon gave Rashbehari a push, who fell on a box, but he stood up again, saying that he would not serve any further under the *Saheb*. O'Brien now called out to him that he would fine him five rupees and thereafter he left the place.

The Magistrate did not wholly believe this statement of O'Brien's. For Mr. Lamb's evidence showed that on the day of the occurrence O'Brien had gone to him and told him that he (O'Brien) had hit Rashbehari and Rashbehari was feigning a fit, but, in any case, it was necessary promptly to summon a doctor.

The Magistrate says that the evidence of most of the complainant's witnesses was untrustworthy and often naturally contradictory. The Magistrate only believed the evidence of the Civil Surgeon who deposed that Rashbehari's spleen was enlarged to thrice the natural size and very easily friable.

Though there may be no ground for disbelieving the evidence of the Civil Surgeon, we have got no information as to how long Rashbehari had been suffering from enlargement of the spleen, what was the state of his health, whether he had really fallen down on a box or not and similar other points at issue. The Crown was prosecutor in this case. Should not its agents have adduced detailed evidence on these heads before the court?

The grounds on which the Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the prosecution seem to us utterly flimsy. All impartial and sound Judges will admit that the prosecution evidence proved clearly that O'Brien had kicked with his booted feet. The Magistrate should not have disbelieved such evidence on insufficient grounds.

Next, the accused in his statement before the court utterly denied having assaulted the deceased. And yet his intimate friend (Mr. Lamb) deposes that immediately after the incident O'Brien went to him and admitted the assault. The Magistrate found himself in a difficulty over the two English words "hit" and "push." The accused declares that he had "pushed" Rashbehari, whereas the witness Lamb says that O'Brien had gone to him and stated that he had "hit" Rashbehari. The Magistrate says that he cannot understand whether it was this *push* which was referred to in the word *hit*. As to this, we can only say that if he was puzzled as to the significance of these common English words, why did he not get the riddle solved by the witness Lamb himself? Was not this omission on his part a culpable one?

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment says:—"The assault was a slight one and cannot be characterised as brutal."

Even admitting for the sake of argument that O'Brien had only given Rashbehari a push, one is bound to hold him guilty of a serious offence. If a man gives a push to another diseased man whose spleen is enlarged to thrice the normal size so as to inevitably make him fall down and if that most serious fall is likely to cause his death, should not that offence be held deserving of condign punishment?

O'Brien says that he merely touched Rashbehari's hips with his boot. This of course clearly shows the nature of O'Brien's parentage, education and associates. It is a distinct proof of the extent to which he is conversant with the conduct of a gentleman. It may be that Rashbehari's social status in this country was much higher than that of O'Brien among his own people. It is an act of no small impudence on the part of a man to try to draw attention to his presence by a touch of his boot. One can easily realise whether or not such a man is capable of an act of brutal assault.

Let us examine now how far O'Brien's statement is credible. According to him it was true that Rashbihari fell down after he had given him a push, but he stood up immediately and began bandying words with him. If his spleen had been ruptured by the fall how could he possibly stand up and expostulate?

O'Brien further says that he did not see Rashbehari indisposed when he left the workshop. If this was true, why did he ask Lamb to summon a doctor and why did he say that Bashbehari was feigning a fit?

It is clear therefore that O'Brien's evidence is not at all trustworthy. But unhappily Mr. Drummond has taken his evidence as mainly credible and reliable. We can never approve of his judgment. Cases of failure of justice like this create a serious bad blood between the conquerors and the conquered.

We know that our benevolent Government tries hard to prevent such disgraceful failures of justice. Sometimes it appeals against these judgments of its own motion. But very often that fails to do any good. So long as Europeans do not come to realise that they are drawing from this country the means of their sustenance, that Indians too are human beings like themselves and not beasts, so long will these mischievous incidents go on occurring.

Many people will recall the case of O'Hara, a Barrackpore soldier sentenced by Mr. Justice Norris to death for murdering an Indian. This judgment created serious consternation among Anglo-Indians. Some worthies even went the length of arguing that if Europeans were hanged for killing Indians, it would be difficult for Europeans to live in this country. Indeed a Full Bench of the High Court itself reversed Mr. Justice Norris's decision.

For a time there was a cessation of these cases of Indians being killed by the soft kicks of European feet. Recently, however, there has been a recrudescence of these crimes. The other day Henderson of Telinipara Jute Mills kicked one Ramnarayan Dosadh to death and was fined Rs. 100. Next came the case of McGee of the Howrah Jute Mills who shot a coolie to death and was let off with a fine of Rs. 200 only.

Travesties of justice like this are bound to create public discontent and grief. We hope Government will take steps to get justice done in the present Jagaddal case.

10. The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 15th November writes that the "Rashbehari's case—" the Magistrate's judgment in the case of Rashbehari Jagaddal assault case. Neogi of the Alexandra Jute Mills has dissatisfied many people. The Magistrate himself understood

that the defendant O'Brien was a lying witness, but he nevertheless considered a light punishment enough. Our idea is that offences like this cannot be prevented unless such offenders are visited with condign punishment. O'Brien had no lawful right whatever to come all of a sudden and kick Rashbehari without any provocation. The Magistrate holds that O'Brien did not know that Rashbehari's spleen was enlarged and that the assault he committed was not calculated to cause a healthy man's death. How did he know this? As regards the plea that he was ignorant of the enlargement of spleen, Lord Lytton in his "Fuller Minute" held that such a plea should not be entertained as a defence. All Englishmen in India should study this minute. And there are some points of resemblance between Fuller's case and this case of O'Brien's. In both cases there was no provocation or little provocation. Both assaults caused death from rupture of the spleen and both offenders were convicted under section 323 of the Penal Code. In both cases a light fine was awarded because the spleens of the deceased were held to have been in an enlarged condition.

At the time when Lord Lytton penned this minute cases of maltreatment of Indians by Europeans were of frequent occurrence. During the Ilbert Bill agitation the poet Hem Chandra wrote in reference to these:—"Kicks and blows in plenty, shoe-beatings and slaps, used to lead to the unprovoked rapture of livers and spleens. It is we (Englishmen) who from benevolence used to cherish the Hindus, just as a lion preserves deer in a golden garden." After this poem was written, cases of assault by Europeans on Indians grew for some years less frequent, but unhappily of late there has been a recrudescence of this crime. We earnestly request Government to look into the records of this case and prevent its causing any ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled.

11. Referring to the same case, the *Jâgaran* [Bagerhat] of the 9th November says that the infliction of severe punishment on the perpetrators of the murder of a doctor at Barrackpore had for some time cooled the

ardour of Europeans in India to murder Indians. But again a very light punishment has been inflicted on the accused person in the Jagaddal assault case. The writer sarcastically says that a law should be passed requiring all Indians who come in frequent contact with Europeans to have their spleens medically examined every month and keep with them certificates recording the results of these examinations. Such certificates will prove to be of great help to parties and Judges in cases of rupture of Indian spleens caused by

Basumatî,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

Jâgaran,
Nov. 9th, 1913.

Europeans. The Anglo-Indian press may, if it tries, induce the Government to pass such a law.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 13th, 1913.

12. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th November

"The terrible Jute Mill case"—the Jagaddal assault case.

It remains to be seen whether or not such a trial and such a punishment will at all be able to teach a lesson to hot-headed white men. The public, however, are quite amazed at the light sentence which has, in the present case, been awarded for a very grave offence. We are not, of course, in favour of heavy punishments as a rule, but we must say that the fine of a hundred and fifty rupees is no punishment at all for a man who earns several hundreds of rupees every month. We hope that the Government will call for and minutely examine the papers connected with this case. May be that Rashbehari's spleen was ruptured, but who will now maintain his family? Is the person who has sent him to an untimely grave not to have any responsibility in this matter at all? In two other recent cases of black men being done to death by white men, viz., in the Telinipara Jute Mill and the Howrah Jute Mill cases, the accused have been let off with small fines. Will failures of justice in cases in which white men and black men are concerned go on for ever? Will nothing be done to remedy this state of things? We respectfully ask the committee which has been appointed to enquire into the district administration of Bengal to look to this matter first of all, for it is a thing which affects the interests of the rulers and the ruled alike. As regards the Alexandra Jute Mill case, an Englishman kicked an Indian subject of His Majesty and as a result of that the man died somehow or other. The kick may not have anything direct to do with the man's death, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that it is its remote cause. The trying Magistrate is of opinion that the accused cannot be held to be guilty of wilful murder, because there is nothing to prove that he knew that a kick would be enough to kill a healthy man or that the deceased had been suffering from an enlarged spleen. It is useless for the public to enquire whether or not such proofs did exist or whether the Magistrate tried to ascertain their existence. According to section 299 of the Indian Penal Code a person who causes bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease, or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of the other, is to be deemed to have caused his death. There is no mention in this section as to a European who happens to commit such an offence being held not guilty. It is strange that the Magistrate should not have taken this fact into consideration, nor did he try to exonerate the accused although he mentions in his judgment the part which the latter has played in the matter. Instances of death like this, as well as of trials like the present one, are by no means new to newspaper readers in this country. The famous resolution of Lord Lytton in connection with what is known as the Fuller case is well known to every one. It is a pity, however, that Lord Lytton's advice is not followed by our Magistrates. We hope that the Government will keep a sharp eye on the question.

13. Referring to the recent judgment of the Allahabad High Court in "A sati-burning case." the Manipuri *sati* case, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November remarks:—

We are not partial to the burning of *satis*, but we are astounded and grieved at this curious judgment.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

(d)—*Education.*

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

14. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November takes great exception to the projected arrangement of teaching English in the *isi* department of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. The writer concludes with the remark:—

"The rubbish of Western education has almost filled the country, and you are carrying this rubbish carefully inside your home."

15. The *Mohammed* [Calcutta] of the 14th November takes exception to the performance of a farce named "Khas Dakhal" by students of the Rajshahi College, and says that it is a great shame that such an indecent play should have been staged in an educational institution.

MOHAMMED,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November has received some complaints of a most serious nature about the High English School at Tulasa in Faridpur. The scandal can be hushed up if the Head Master decides matters after hearing what the students and their guardians have to say.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

17. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th November in an article headed "Evil effects of English education." remarks that it has over and over again noted in its columns the great harm and injury which is being done to the country by instruction being given through the medium of English in schools and colleges. In the first place a most valuable portion of their time has to be spent by boys and youths in acquiring a knowledge of such a difficult foreign tongue as English, and hence they are precluded from obtaining that knowledge of subjects which they ought to, in consequence of which they become short-sighted, unrestrained and godless.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 18th, 1913.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November cordially endorses the action of the Calcutta European Defence Association in moving Government to improve and enlarge the Eye Hospital attached to the Calcutta Medical College.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

(f)—*Questions affecting the Land.*

19. The *Medini Bandhav* (Midnapore) of the 10th November refers to the A prayer to Lord Carmichael. havoc caused in different parts of Midnapore district by the late floods, and appeals to Lord Carmichael, in view of the distressed condition of the people in the Tamluk, Contai and Ghatal Subdivisions, to suspend for two years all survey and settlement operations in those areas.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Nov. 10th, 1913.

"A prayer of the inhabitants of Midnapore." 20. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta of the 14th November makes a similar prayer.
"Settlement operations in Midnapore." 21. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 15th November also expresses the same hope.
22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th November hopes that Lord Carmichael will grant the reasonable prayer of the inhabitants of Midnapore to suspend the settlement operations in the eastern part of the district which suffered very heavily from the recent floods.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.
BANGAVASI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.
SANJIVANI,
Nov. 13th, 1913.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

23. In referring to the proposed Nabharan-Satkhira Railway, the *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 15th November suggests as The Nabharan-Satkhira Rail. a better alignment a route taking off from Bongong Junction and proceeding along the banks of the Ichhamati via Baduria, Goga, Bhulat, etc., to Satkhira. This route will tap important trade marts and generally attract much heavier traffic than the other route from Nabharan. It is to be hoped that Government will get this route surveyed before adopting the other alignment.

BAJUMATI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

BANGAVASI
Nov. 15th, 1913.

24. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November urges that the Satkhira railway line should be joined with the Bongong Junction station instead of Nabharan station on the Central Section of the

Eastern Bengal State railway. A few inhabitants of Nabharan, however, are trying to influence the Railway Board and to convince the authorities that the trade marts on the Ichhamati river will not supply much goods to the line, and that a number of big *khals* and *bils* will intercept the line if it is joined with Bongong. Both these allegations are false. The Railway Board is requested to enquire into the matter and find out the truth for itself. There are some very important business places on the Ichhamati river, and in order to deflect the line to Bongong only two very narrow *khals*, namely Dadkhali and Katakhali, will have to be bridged. The Subdivisional Officer of Bongong or the Magistrate of Jessore should be asked to enquire into the matter.

DARSAK,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

25. A correspondent of the *Darsak* [Calcutta] of the 14th November complains of the inadequacy of third class and intermediate class accommodation in the mail and

express trains on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as well as on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways. The writer had occasion to travel to and back from Puri and could hardly find sitting accommodation in an intermediate class carriage. Such a thing proves to be a great hardship to passengers who have to travel long distances, and the writer says that the number of intermediate class and third class carriages in mail and express trains should be increased. He also complains of the absence of *pa iwalahs* at the Khurda Road station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

DIAMOND HARBOUR
HITAISHI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

26. A correspondent of the *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* [Diamond Harbour] of the 15th November complains of the serious damage which is being done to crops in the villages

within the jurisdiction of the Fulta and Magra Flat thanas on account of the locking up of the sluice gate at Diamond Harbour which has rendered the whole area water-logged. The writer says that the entire autumn paddy of the locality will be lost and the chance of *rabi* crop gone unless the water is drained out at once.

(h) — General.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 11th, 1913.

27. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th November writes :—

A postal complaint from Tangail. Since the placing of the post-offices in Tangail under the Superintendent of Post-offices, Pabna, the postal service has become very irregular, and letters from Mymensingh now never reach Tangail before three or four days. The matter has been brought to the notice of the postal authorities more than once, but nothing has yet been done to remove the great inconvenience which the irregularity is causing to the public.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November is glad to hear that

"About the Committee." Mr. Levinge's Committee will have the duty of revising the boundaries of Bengal. There are outlying Bengali-speaking areas on the borders of the Presidency which will be glad to be united to Bengal. Let Government make a public statement on this question. Continuing, the paper supports the idea of more subdivisions being created to bring the rulers and the ruled into closer touch, but it will be a reform entailing heavy expenditure and the money that would be so spent may be utilised to better advantage in improving the sanitation of the rural areas.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes that public interest in the proceedings of the Islington Commission has now flagged, because the trend of remarks made by the English press at Home on the subject shows that there is no chance of the Commission suggesting a scheme of simultaneous examinations or a separation of the judicial and executive functions. It may bring about minor reforms, but that is work for which an expensive Royal Commission was not at all needed.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November, referring to the "The Indian tax-payers"— Hon'ble Mr. Butler's reply to the question of the maintenance of the Christian church in India, says:—

The purport of Mr. Butler's reply is that as Government does not take land revenue from *debtor* lands, *wakf* estate and so forth, it is justified in maintaining the Christian church. In reply to this, again, it may be said that the relief which is given to the Indians in the way of making *debottar* and such other lands revenue free does not impose any burden on Christians, while the relief that is given to the Christians in maintaining the Christian church fall on the Indians in the form of taxation.

31. Referring to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler to "Maintaining *Padris*." the question asked by Mr. Ghuznavi regarding the money annually spent for the Christian religion, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes:—

A sum of twenty-eight lakhs of rupees is spent by the Government every year for maintaining the Christian church in India. And all this money comes out of the pocket of the Indian tax-payer. The revenues of this country are never spent according to the wishes of the Indians. There are many pressing wants and grievances which they suffer from, but which cannot be remedied for want of funds. And yet a large sum of money like twenty-eight lakhs of rupees is spent annually on a thing with which the millions of India, excepting a few Christians, have absolutely nothing to do. We hear that a Cathedral will be built in Delhi. Our contemporary *Capital* takes exception to the Government spending the money obtained from Hindus and Musalmans for this propose. Since England is about to disestablish her church and the Government of Ceylon does not spend anything for the Christian religion, the Government of India ought not to do otherwise. The present state of things is protested against not only by Hindus and Musalmans but by every true follower of Jesus Christ. The Government professes to pursue a policy of non-interference with the religions of the people of India and does not for this reason introduce any Christian laws into this country. Why does it spend the money obtained from the non-Christians for maintaining *Padris*? If it be necessary to attend to the spiritual welfare of the Christian residents of India, the cost should be borne by Christians alone. Or if the Government be anxious to improve the morals of its Christian officers, why then does it not do a similar thing regarding its Hindu and Musalman employees? Indeed, we must say that the Government shows an excess of love for Christianity.

32. The *Gaurdutu* [Malda] of the 10th November prays for the following improvements of Malda:—

"Prayers" for Malda. (a) To construct water-works in the Malda town. (b) To improve health and trade by dredging the mouth of the Kalindi river.

(c) To arrange for a proper drainage of water from the Dharmakunda, with a view to improving the health of Old Malda, and to construct a bridge over the Dharmakunda Khal with a view to facilitating communication between old Malda and the local railway station.

(d) To change the name of the railway station called Nimasarai into Old Malda, for the inhabitants of Old Malda are grieved at seeing their railway station possessing a name different from that of this historic place.

(e) To help the District Board with money to improve the roads and so forth in the district.

(f) To grant the English Bazar Municipality a permanent income so that it may carry out improvements in the town.

(g) To keep Mr. Ray, the Magistrate of the district, for a long time here, for he is a very able and industrious officer and has already done a good deal of service to the district.

33. The *Mohammedi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

"Mr. Lindsay's behaviour." Some time ago the *Musalman* reported a case of alleged *sulam* upon a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate by Mr. Dunlop. This Deputy Magistrate was ordered by Mr. Dunlop to proceed to the mufassal on the day of the *Shubbarat* festival. On his protesting against the order he was told by Mr. Dunlop that he must

ANSWER
Nov. 15th, 1913.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Nov. 19th, 1913.

GAURDUTA,
Nov. 10th, 1913.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 14th 1913.

either obey the order or resign. We now hear from the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazlul Huq that Mr. J. Lindsay, Additional Magistrate of Bakarganj, summoned Maulvi Akarmazzama Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore, to appear before him to give evidence in a case on the 11th November. This would have made it necessary for him to leave Jamalpur on the 9th, and thus spend the days of the *Haj* and *Iid* festivals on the way. The Maulvi Saheb therefore prayed to Mr. Lindsay that his evidence might be taken either two days before the festivals or on the 12th November. But the Magistrate would not listen to him. It is indeed a great pity that Mr. Lindsay's obstinacy should have compelled a Muhammadan to miss the most sacred festival of the year, and we invite His Excellency Lord Carmichael's attention to the matter.

HITAVADI
Nov. 14th, 1912.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November is sorry to see that an officer so cool-headed, intelligent and far-sighted as Sir Archdale Earle should make the mistake of making public insinuations in a recent Durbar at Shillong against certain popular leaders of the province in connexion with certain anarchist crimes. Of course high officials have to depend on information supplied by others, and so they may make mistakes. But it is better to keep silent when nothing definite can be said against a person.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Nov. 15th, 1913.

35. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November remarks that animal and plant life are sacred in the region known as the Brij. In spite of prohibitions, the shikaris enter the sacred regions and kill birds and beasts indiscriminately. The Muhammadan rulers showed much consideration for the feelings of their Hindu subjects. It hopes that Lord Hardinge will be pleased to grant the following prayers of the inhabitants of the Brij :—

- (i) that animal and plant life be protected throughout the whole tract,
- (ii) that the *Sadhus* be allowed to follow their religious practices without molestation or injury to their life,
- (iii) that in Muttra a Sikh regiment be quartered instead of an English regiment,
- (iv) that no European soldiers be allowed to enter the Brij tract for purposes of shikar.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Nov. 17th, 1913.

36. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November appeals to Lord Hardinge and Hon'ble D. Bailie to release the Ajodhya Hindu rioters who are undergoing rigorous imprisonment. It remarks that Lord Hardinge alone can do that, because he is aware of the grievances of his subjects. By doing so he will bring contentment and peace to millions of his Hindu subjects.

BANGAVASI
Nov. 18th, 1913.

An appeal to Lord Hardinge to release the Hindu rioters undergoing imprisonment at Ajodhya.

37. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November says that, in order to save poor villagers from being ruined by money-lenders who are often so unscrupulous as to deny payments made but not endorsed on the back of deeds of loan, Government should pass a law fixing the maximum rate of interest that a creditor can charge on a debtor, and making it compulsory to write in deeds of loan—"Receipts should be given by the creditor to the debtor for all payments made. In the absence of such receipts, no payment will be considered valid."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 19th, 1913.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November is highly gratified to learn from the *Shiksha* [Bihar] that Bihar Government and Dev. Nagri character. the Bihar Government has ordered that all text-books should in future be written in Devnagri character.

HITAVADI
Nov. 14th, 1913.

39. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November expresses a hope that Government will accept the resolution which Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji proposes moving in Council for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the prevalence of dacoities in Bengal.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November says that nothing is yet known regarding the decision of the Secretary of State for India on the petition of the Begum Saheba of Junagarh State affair.

of the Begum Saheba of Junagarh. It demands the publication of papers regarding this question by the Bombay government. This, in its opinion, will serve to clear up the mystery which has gathered round the whole affair.

Representative government in the Bikanir State.

Lord Hardinge and Mysore State.

family of Mysore.

43. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November says that Lord Hardinge has earned the respect of all Indians by establishing the right of the Mysore Raj family to the Mysore State on a treaty with the British Government instead of on a deed of gift from it.

44. Referring to the story about a Punjab Prince's enforced attendance at the Delhi Durbar of 1903 noticed in paragraph 65 of the Report on Native Papers for the 8th November 1913, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

If true, it is disgraceful to the authorities. During Lord Curzon's regime other stories of Indian Princes having been subjected to exactions were also heard, as for example that about the ivory furniture of the Maharaja of Benares.

Indeed, it is well known that Viceregal visits to the Native States often entail a serious burden on the Princes concerned, many of whom are in constant indebtedness. The frequent demands for subscriptions are also another sore burden on their shoulders, for they lack courage to refuse these demands. Government ought to be aware of these things and to adopt the necessary remedial steps.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th November writes that the *Nihar* of Contai has lately been publishing most heart-rending accounts of the distress caused locally by the late floods. It is difficult to conceive that

things referred to by it can happen in these days of civilisation. Many people have lost literally all their worldly possessions, and they cannot find remunerative employment as labourers either. The situation, in short, is one which recalls the description of the great famine known as the *Chhittarer Manwantara* given by Lord Teignmouth. It is true that the victims of the floods were afforded relief by many voluntary agencies at the outset of the calamity, but evidently that relief has now either been discontinued or is being administered inadequately. Anyway, it behoves Government promptly now to enquire into the actual facts of the situation. As told by the *Nihar*, things are bad enough. It gives two specific cases of death from starvation; one of these, that of a five-year-old boy of Kungar Giri of Murisai village (near Contai), was reported to the daroga of Contai Police-Station. The second victim of starvation is the daughter of a helpless woman who used to put up in the rooms of the *Hari Sabha* at Contai.

To add to the sufferings of these flood-stricken people, some collecting panchayats are now showing great zeal in collecting the Chaukidari-tax, often going the length of selling off domestic utensils and paddy stores in distress for arrears of the tax. The matter demands the prompt interference of Government.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 13th, 1913.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 16th, 1913.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 17th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

NIHAR,
Nov. 4th, 1913.

46. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 4th November complains of the *sulum* which is being committed in some places in the *Contai* subdivision by panchayets in connection with realization of the Chaukidari-tax."

The people of the subdivision have been rendered destitute by the recent floods, but the tax is all the same, being, in many cases at least, realized from them quite mercilessly. The paper cites the case of a little boy named Premchand who lost his father and mother during the floods. It is alleged that Sekh Dedar Bux, a panchayet, has taken away some paddy which he had bought for food by pledging some utensils. The paper invites the attention of the Government to the case which shows that, in spite of the kind promise made by the Government to remit taxes, much oppression is still being committed by panchayets. The boy has also submitted an appeal to the Subdivisional Officer.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

47. Bhagavati Charan Kavyabhusan, Adhyapak of the Chatuspati at Dhanda in the Midnapore district, writes in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November that, in spite of what appeared in this paper about suspension of the realization of the Chaukidari-tax in the flood-stricken parts of the Midnapore district, the tax is being realized in those parts. Government is earnestly prayed to look to the matter and save the poor flood-stricken people from utter ruin.

NIHAR,
Nov. 4th, 1913.

48. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 4th November gives the following account of the distress of the people of Contai as a result of the recent floods:—

Although the reliefs given to flood-stricken people are saving many lives, there is still much to be done. In fact, the number of persons requiring relief is immensely large, and consequently what help they now get from the various charitable funds seems to be all too little. Numbers of men have lost all that they had and are now steeped in debt. They cannot get any work and the want of proper food compels them to eat all sorts of wild shrubs and roots, and we have heard of one or two cases in which a mother tried to kill her own child before committing suicide. Starvation has already sent more than one person to the grave: as, for example, Raikison Maiti and Dayaram Patra of Contai, a son of Kungar Giri of Murisai, an old woman who died near the bund at Dumurdari, and a little child who died at the *Anath Asram* at Junubasan.

MEDINIPUR HITAISHI
Oct. 27th, 1913.

49. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 27th October thanks Mr. Bradley-Birt, Magistrate of Midnapore, for the pains he is taking to open relief works at Contai for the flood-stricken people of the place. Contai is still under water, and its inhabitants are dying of sheer starvation. Public charity is proving insufficient to relieve their distress.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

50. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November gives the following list of the names of distressed people in three villages under the Arambagh thana in the Hooghly district:—

Village Kesabpur, post-office Malaypur.

1. Ekkari Sarkar's mother.
2. Sasibhusan Ghosh.
3. Bankubehari Ghosh's widow.
4. Widowed sister of Jadu Bhanja, deceased.
5. Widow of Gopal Chandra Pathak.
6. Widow of Ramdoyal Ray.
7. Keshab Chandra Basu.
8. Sasibhusan Ghosh No. II.
9. Widow of Gorachand Ghosh.
10. Chandicharan Bhattacharyya.
11. Widowed sister of Sastiram Chakravarty, deceased.

Village Banamalipur.

12. Shyamacharan Bandyopadhyaya.
13. Matilal Sarkar.

Village Pratapnagar.

14. Manmatha Nath Basu.
15. Aswini Kumar Ghosh.

The cause of the distress of these people is the spoiling of their lands by deposits of sand in the late flood.

51. While thanking the Government for sending a Veterinary doctor to Contai for treating cattle which have suffered from "Veterinary doctor for Contai." the floods, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 4th November suggests that one or two more doctors should be sent to the subdivision, as the great prevalence of disease among the cattle has made it quite impossible for one doctor to cope with the situation.

NIHAR.
Nov. 4th, 1913.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The *Habul Matin* (Bengali daily edition) [Calcutta] of the 16th November is indignant to learn from the editor of "A picture of Rasul-i-Karim." the *Paisa Akbar*, who is now in England, that in the Anglo-German Exhibition recently held in the Crystal Palace there was a picture of Muhammad with the head shaved and a small tuft of hair on top like a Hindu Brahmin. The English branch of the Moslem League should, says the paper, protest against the above representation of the prophet, and the *Times* ought to have written against it also. It is a pity, concludes the *Habul Matin*, that the English Government, which rules over ten crores of Musalmans, should be so indifferent to the religious susceptibilities of its Muhammadan subjects.

HABUL MATIN
(Bengali daily
edition),
Nov. 16th, 1913.

53. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th November refers to an article "A problem of administration." entitled "Danger in India" from the pen of Mr. Fielding Hall appearing in a recent issue of the *Nineteenth Century and After*. The article is not entirely free from mistakes, but the writer makes some honest and fearless statements. For example, he rightly insists that Civilians are ignorant of Indian languages and habits, and this is a great obstacle to good government. Then, again, the existing judicial system is most expensive, and it cannot protect the debtor from oppression by the creditor. This is causing serious discontent among the masses, and herein lies one of the most difficult administrative problems of the future.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

54. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 16th November discusses the views of Sir Henry Cotton, who is reported to have said that it would not be advantageous to India to have a large number of Indian Civilians. The Civilian body is an exclusive 'caste' by itself, and the Indians in the service will soon be affected by its prejudices. It goes on to say that Sir Henry Cotton's views contain a modicum of truth, but it is not the right view to take of the matter. It would be a great thing for the country if there was a large increase of highly influential men like Indian members of the Civil Service. Taking note of all sides of the question, a larger recruitment of Indians will prove highly advantageous to India.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 16th, 1913.

55. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th November, in referring to the circumstances attending Mr. Amir Ali's recent resignation of the Presidency of the London Moslem League, recalls the previous history of his life. As a young man he became too much anglicised to retain much influence with his co-religionists. Later on by dint of serious effort he managed to secure in his community the position of a leader, but though leadership can be secured by tricky means, it cannot long be so retained. Men who place their petty self-interest above the most important public interest can never long retain the public respect. The Hindu community knows this in the case

BASUMATI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

of many of its so-called leaders. And so it has now happened to Mr. Amir Ali also. There is a revelation of Mr. Amir Ali's character given in Mr. W. S. Blunt's little known book "India under Lord Ripon," which may be referred to here. It appears that Mr. Amir Ali wrote to the *Times* supporting Arabi Pasha's banishment, but later on confessed to Mr. Blunt that he was sorry for that letter. Again, at first he denounced the compromise arrived at by Government in regard to the Ilbert Bill as worse than the abandonment of the Bill, and two days later he gave it his whole-hearted support in public. On yet another occasion at a dinner at Government House he was conversing with Mr. Blunt when he saw Lord Ripon approaching. He immediately pretended as though he did not know Mr. Blunt at all; but when Lord Ripon came up and talked familiarly with Mr. Blunt, he changed his manner and again became friendly towards Mr. Blunt. In those days when Mr. Amir Ali was not a leader of the community, he was strongly opposed to special educational or other privileges for his community. Now, however, it is all the other way. Anyhow his resignation shows how Moslems have progressed with the march of time.

MOHAMMAD.
Nov. 14th, 1913.

56. The *Mohammed* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

The influence of the times.

The resignations of His Highness the Aga Khan and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali seem to have overwhelmed the *Englishman*, the *Statesman* and some other Anglo-Indian papers with grief. They are writing long articles on the subject, and appear to be greatly anxious about the future of the Musalman community, although that community itself does not at all consider the matter to be as serious as the Anglo-Indian press supposes it to be. We need not perhaps discuss here why our Anglo-Indian friends are showing such a great concern in our welfare, for it is well known to everybody that these noble-minded folks never lose sight of their own self interest in anything that they may do, and that things which Musalmans consider as very desirable often do not commend themselves to them.

The reasons which His Highness Sir Aga Khan has put forward for his resignation assure us that the circumstance will not injure the interests of the Moslem League in any way. As for Mr. Amir Ali, one would be guilty of base ingratitude if one were to forget all that he has done for his community. But we must say that, if after all these years of strenuous work, the condition of the Moslem League is such that its activities will be paralysed by the resignation of Mr. Amir Ali, the sooner it dies out the better. If the telegraphic report of the affair that has so far reached us be true, the old misunderstanding between Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Amir Ali is at the root of the latter's resignation. The letter which Mr. Wazir Hosain has written to Mr. Amir Ali is rather rude, and we cannot help blaming him and Mr. Muhammad Ali—the one as the direct and the other as the remote cause of the present situation. We are also surprised at the way in which Mr. Amir Ali has lost his temper. He has all along taken an active part in Musalman politics, and we all know how strongly he criticised the part played by the European Powers during the Turko-Balkan war. He was the President of the London branch of the Moslem League, and yet he refused to take part in a function in which politics was to have been discussed. He said that he could not do so without the Lord Chancellor's permission. Well, if the love of service be still strong in him even at such an advanced age, it is perhaps well that he has resigned the Presidentship of the League. In conclusion, we beg to say that we base all this criticism upon telegraphic reports, and that the criticisms we have expressed above are by no means final.

SAMAY.
Nov. 14th, 1913.

57. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th November narrates at length how

"Revolt among the Moslem leaders." Mr. Amir Ali all his life has striven to promote the special interests of Musalmans as such, and has thereby done injury to the cause of Indian national progress. The paper therefore holds that his resignation of the Presidentship of the All-India Moslem League ought to be welcomed now as facilitating the progress of Moslems on national and proper lines and their ultimate union with Hindus.

59. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November writes:—

"Lord Robert's grief."

Mr. Amir Ali's resignation of the Presidency

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

of the London Moslem League has drawn copious tears from the eyes of Lord Roberts, the ex-Commander-in-Chief in India. Lord Roberts alone knows what this grief is due to. We know that when Morley was planning his constitutional reforms Mr. Amir Ali interested the Unionist party, and with their sympathy and assistance secured for Moslems the right of separate representation. Next, during the Turko-Italian war, Mr. Amir Ali did not spare any pains to incite his co-religionists against Italy. It is true that he took up a different attitude during the Balkan war. The truth of it all is that Lord Roberts does not want to see Hindus and Moslems united, and he is anxious to see the Moslems gradually treading the same path as the Hindus. We sympathise with Lord Roberts' grief. But even a Commander-in-Chief cannot arrest the march of time.

59. Writing on the same subject, the *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 15th November writes:—

Ibid.

November writes:—

BASUMATI,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

We live to learn. Lord Roberts is a great soldier, and he showed his ability in the Kabul and South African wars. But we cannot help laughing when we see him in old age suddenly turning a politician. What does he know of Indian Moslems? And in the Afghan war he showed how great his love for Musalmans was. In 1879, when he went to Kandahar with his conquering army, he behaved towards the Afghans in such a manner, that when in 1893 Government proposed sending an envoy to Kabul, Amir Abdur Rahman made an earnest entreaty that Lord Roberts was not to be that envoy. As a result Government selected Sir Henry Mortimer Durand to be envoy. By what act of his has Lord Roberts earned a title to be called a patron of the Moslem community, so that he may now have the right of making this sudden manifestation of grief at Mr. Amir Ali's resignation of office?

60. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th November regrets that Government has rejected Mr. Jassawalla's petition in

"Preservation of kine and infant-life." favour of importing Australian beef into India for consumption by British soldiers, thereby obviating the necessity of killing cows. Mr. Jassawalla has again written to Government, pointing out the necessity of preserving milch cows alive, as far as possible, in order to keep up a pure milk-supply in the country, and thereby prevent the present heavy infant mortality. It is to be hoped that this consideration will weigh with Government, and secure for the petition a favourable answer.

61. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 15th November writes:—

"Enemies of good government." It is a well-known fact that Anglo-Indians, i.e., Englishmen resident in India, do not like British officials who wish to keep the people of this country happy and contented by good government. In fact, such an official is considered to be unfit for administrative work. Men like Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, Lord Minto, Lord Bentinck, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Lord Auckland and Lord Hardinge do not find favour with Anglo-Indians, whereas Lord Amherst, Lord Ellenborough and Lord Dalhousie are extolled to the skies. Lord Canning made a name for himself as an ideal Governor-General, but even he was made the object of much opprobrium by the Anglo-Indian community. Lord Ripon earned the love and esteem of the entire population of India, but it was this man who was called a weak man and whom the Anglo-Indians wanted to send away from this country. And now the Anglo-Indian world is pouring their vials of wrath on Lord Hardinge. The same cry that was raised against Lord Canning and Lord Ripon has now been set up against Lord Hardinge, and Anglo-Indian newspapers would be glad to see His Excellency leaving this country on account of ill-health. Had the Anglo-Indians been versed in what is known as black art, they would have surely worked mischief on Lord Hardinge. But unfortunately for them Lord Hardinge is as hale and hearty as ever; and so they have set up a story of his having lost all mental vigour. They hope, perhaps, that by so doing they will succeed in persuading the authorities in England to call His Excellency back. We pray to God that His Excellency may not leave India before his time, and that he may make

HITAVADI,
Nov. 14th, 1913.

HINDUSTHAN,
Nov. 15th, 1913.

the people of this country happy by his kingly kindness. Lord Crewe's advice to the incoming batch of Civilians has also earned him the ill-will of many Anglo-Indians, and some are even trying to mislead Indians by misconstruing what he has said. We, however, know that if every Civilian follows Lord Crewe's advice, much good will be done to this country, for a contented people means good for the rulers and the ruled alike.

HINDU PATRIKA,
KARTICK, 1320 (B. E.)

62. In an article under the heading "India's future" the *Hindu Patrika* [Jessore] for Kartick, 1320 (B. E.), writes:—

India's future. We Indians have fallen off from the eminent position we used to occupy in the world in ancient times. We are now considered as a barbarous people, and in the Transvaal, Australia, Canada and other countries we are accorded the same treatment as Negroes. In fact we are not now allowed to go to those countries, except as coolies. And how are we to recover our lost position? Not certainly by lamenting our present lot, nor by sitting idle at home and relying on luck, which is but the way of cowards. We must now visit foreign lands, not by twos or threes nor again by hundreds or thousands, but by lakhs. We must carry our commerce to all parts of the world, our merchant-ships must, as in the good old days, visit every port in countries near and far away, and it is then only that fortune will again smile on us. We have now every facility for developing our industries and commerce under the benign and peaceful rule of the English, and should not miss this opportunity for self-improvement. Let our countrymen open jointstock concerns and work together in brotherly unity for the achievement of one noble ideal—the advancement of the motherland.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 22nd November 1913.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 22nd November 1913.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	... Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	... Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	... Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	... Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	... Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	... Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	... Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	... Do.	A. Basul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 10,5
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	... Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years ...	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	... Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald"	Dacca	... Daily	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East"	Do.	... Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	... Weekly	Lalit Mohan ... ...	...

CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY
HAN-FAH TONG-CHUAN CHUHWA HAN-CHUAN TAI

CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

CHINESE	ENGLISH	CHINESE	ENGLISH
1	one	2	two
3	three	4	four
5	five	6	six
7	seven	8	eight
9	nine	10	ten
11	eleven	12	twelve
13	thirteen	14	fourteen
15	fifteen	16	sixteen
17	seventeen	18	eighteen
19	nineteen	20	twenty
21	twenty-one	22	twenty-two
23	twenty-three	24	twenty-four
25	twenty-five	26	twenty-six
27	twenty-seven	28	twenty-eight
29	twenty-nine	30	thirty
31	thirty-one	32	thirty-two
33	thirty-three	34	thirty-four
35	thirty-five	36	thirty-six
37	thirty-seven	38	thirty-eight
39	thirty-nine	40	forty
41	forty-one	42	forty-two
43	forty-three	44	forty-four
45	forty-five	46	forty-six
47	forty-seven	48	forty-eight
49	forty-nine	50	fifty
51	fifty-one	52	fifty-two
53	fifty-three	54	fifty-four
55	fifty-five	56	fifty-six
57	fifty-seven	58	fifty-eight
59	fifty-nine	60	sixty
61	sixty-one	62	sixty-two
63	sixty-three	64	sixty-four
65	sixty-five	66	sixty-six
67	sixty-seven	68	sixty-eight
69	sixty-nine	70	seventy
71	seventy-one	72	seventy-two
73	seventy-three	74	seventy-four
75	seventy-five	76	seventy-six
77	seventy-seven	78	seventy-eight
79	seventy-nine	80	eighty
81	eighty-one	82	eighty-two
83	eighty-three	84	eighty-four
85	eighty-five	86	eighty-six
87	eighty-seven	88	eighty-eight
89	eighty-nine	90	ninety
91	ninety-one	92	ninety-two
93	ninety-three	94	ninety-four
95	ninety-five	96	ninety-six
97	ninety-seven	98	ninety-eight
99	ninety-nine	100	one hundred

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1201. The *Bengalee* writes that every day there is a new development in South African affairs. Things to-day are not what they were the day before. The Government of South Africa is widening the area of its prosecution or persecution. From the imprisonment of Indians the transition is easy to the imprisonment of their European friends. Mr. Polak is well known in India. He has been here and has addressed numerous public meetings in all parts of India. His Indian friends are to be counted by hundreds. He has now been sent to prison for his devotion to the Indian cause along with Mr. Pallenbach. They have been acting as Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants. They have been charged with aiding and abetting the Indians prohibited from entering the Transvaal and have been remanded in custody to Valkrust, bail being refused. The accused, as might have been expected, declined to undertake not to take part in the Asiatic movement. The imprisonment of Mr. Polak and his friend will help the cause, as the condemnation of the proceedings of Mr. Gandhi and his followers by the *Englishman* is helping it in Bengal. The *Englishman* ought to know by this time that what he condemns, the Indians approve, and that what it denounces the Indians applaud. The *Englishman* tells the world that the sentence of nine months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Gandhi will seem lenient and that the methods of Mr. Gandhi and his followers "cannot be tolerated." The civilized world thinks differently. Even Sir Valentine Chirol, of the *Times*, is on our side. But for these methods and the heroic endurance exhibited by the Indians in South Africa, the world would have known nothing of their grievances and would have felt little or no interest in them. These methods are perfectly legal, for the resistance offered is within the law. The supremacy of the law is upheld by the passive resisters. They suffer in order that the law which grievously affects them may be amended. There is a difference, wide as the poles asunder, between them and the suffragettes; and to compare them with the suffragettes is as inaccurate as it involves the gravest injustice to them. But none in India will be deluded by this mischievous and malicious comparison.

BENGALEE,
16th Nov. 1913.

1202. The daily reports of the proceedings of the South African authorities are calculated to rouse, the *Bengalee* thinks, a sense of the deepest indignation in the mind of every honest-minded man, European or Indian. From a telegram which has been published, it appears that the Government has declared all mine-compounds as temporary jails. The strikers have all been arrested and returned to the mines where they were working. They are charged with absence from roll-call and sentenced to hard labour to be performed in the mines. By this dodge the object of the strike is sought to be neutralized. If the strikers were confined in the Government jails, the mines would be left without any labourers. But now the labourers are all in the mines and forced to work perhaps much harder and certainly under more severe conditions than before. The managers of the mines are the jailors, and, as such, have extensive powers over the persons and liberties of the unfortunate Indian strikers. A more wicked and monstrous arrangement it would be difficult to think of. The journal, however, rejoices to learn that the Indians are firm and refuse to yield.

BENGALEE,
18th Nov. 1913.

1203. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has already quoted the following passage from Mr. Gokhale's latest manifesto regarding Indians in South Africa:—"Any coal coming now into India from South African coal mines will be wetted with the blood drawn from the lashed backs of our hapless countrymen," who are being treated with horrible cruelties in these mines. The Indigo Commission appointed to enquire into the oppressions of the planters on the raiyats of Bengal in 1860 also used similar expressions. They said in their report: "Every chest of indigo sent out from Bengal is dyed with the blood of the raiyats." On the practical points, however, the journal finds that Mr. Gokhale's manifesto throws no light whatever. His suggestion is the old cry of holding indignation meetings. But this the Indians have been doing during the last several years without

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Nov. 1913.

producing any tangible result. He says: "I have no doubt that the Government of India will use every endeavour to move the Imperial authorities." But the Government of India cannot move them if they will not move, and they seem to be utterly indifferent or helpless. He proposes the boycott of South African coal. But the matter is not in the journal's hands but those of the Railway Companies. And then his answer to the question, namely, what would be the outcome of the struggle if the South African Government succeeded in breaking the spirit of the strikers, is far from assuring. In that case, says he, "the families of all ordinary passive resisters who are in jail or who may be sent to jail hereafter—and their number is already several hundred—have to be supported till the struggle concludes one way or the other." The Indians, though the vast majority of them are starving and they have a good many grievances of a grievous nature of their own, will cheerfully undertake to feed and clothe their wronged countrymen in South Africa so long as they can, but what if the movement fails? That question needs a definite answer. And while the Indians are holding indignation meetings here and collecting money, the mass meeting of Indians held at Johannesburg on 17th November expressed "a deep sense of despair and dismay at the growing seriousness of the position!"

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Nov. 1918.

1204. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the depositions of some of Indian police in the Punjab, the high officials before the Public Services Commission now sitting at Delhi, are creating considerable amusement to the Indian public. Indeed, as usual, they are only singing their own praise and damning the Indians. Replying to a question, Sir Edward French, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, said that he would never have an Indian as Superintendent of Police! Quite so, for that means the loss of a lucrative post to a mediocre Englishman, who would perhaps starve at home if not provided with a berth in India. It is a notorious fact that crime has enormously increased in the Punjab, though a large number of highly paid European Police Superintendents and Assistant Police Superintendents have been appointed in that province since 1905. And the general opinion is that the assimilation of a larger number of Indians into the higher branches would have the effect of decreasing the volume of crime. Sir Edward French was asked if he agreed to this view. "I do not think there would be any effect at all" was his answer. That is to say, Englishmen, ignorant of or partially imbued with the language, dialects, habits and customs of the people are more competent to catch thieves and other criminals than educated Indians who know the ins and outs of their country and their countrymen thoroughly! The ancient maxim was, "The king can do no wrong." The modern maxim, we fancy, should be, "The Indian police can do no wrong." Crime is on the increase, and the police ought to check it. That is the complaint of the Press. But, no: the Press should not blame the police, but congratulate them when they fail to detect criminals! As for the Press Act, why, Sir Edward French might have served his purpose by suggesting the following slight alteration in section 4 (1) of the Press Act of 1910: "Whenever a newspaper publishes anything which is likely or may have tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, or metaphor, to bring into contempt 'the police of India,' the Local Government may demand a security of Rs. 5,000 from the keeper of the printing press which printed the paper in question." Indeed, when the Local Governments have this privilege, why should not the police have it, when it is their pet "watch dog" as Sir George Campbell endearingly called the Indian police?

BENGALEE,
19th Nov. 1918.

1205. The *Bengalee* desires once again to call attention to the Barrackpur assault case in view of some information which it has been able to collect and which strengthens its appeal to the Government to move the High Court for enhancement of punishment. A similar case was tried by the same Subdivisional Magistrate

only a few days before he convicted O'Brien. The sentence of rigorous imprisonment was passed in the case where the accused was an Indian. One Karoo Musahir was sent up by the Naihati Police on the 2nd October last under section 304 (a) for having caused the death of his wife by a negligent act. Karoo admitted that in a fit of anger he gave his wife a slap for not giving him his rice in proper time. The deceased had an enlarged spleen and died, as in the Barrackpur assault case, from a rupture of the spleen. The Subdivisional Magistrate convicted the accused for an offence, not under section 323 (simple hurt) as in the case of O'Brien, but for the higher offence of grievous hurt, under section 325, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. This order was passed on the 18th October last, that is to say, less than a month before he inflicted a sentence of fine on Robert O'Brien for a similar offence. Why conviction on the less grave charge in the one case, followed by a sentence of fine, when in the other case, in the opinion of the Magistrate, the interests of justice required the infliction of a sentence of imprisonment? The cases are analogous, if anything. Only there was the element of sudden anger and of less violence in the case of the Indian than there was in that of O'Brien. What is more, has not the Magistrate told that it is necessary to discourage cases of this kind as calculated to create ill-feeling between the two communities? The journal pauses for an explanation of this contrast. The judgment in O'Brien's case stands self-condemned. It cannot see how the Government can possibly refuse to move the High Court. There cannot be one law for the European and another for the Indian. The Magistrate laid down the law and the measure of punishment in the case of the Indian Musahir—why does he depart from it in the case of the European O'Brien? It is for the Government to vindicate the equal administration of the law in the eyes of the people. The paper cannot understand why in this case the Public Prosecutor was not engaged and the prosecution was treated as an ordinary one and allowed to be conducted by the Court Inspector. The Court Inspector did his best, but he is not a trained lawyer, and he has not, and indeed cannot be expected to possess, the qualifications required where medical evidence has to be tested. There were serious omissions in the cross-examination of the doctor which a Public Prosecutor would easily have supplied. The spleen was enlarged. The weight of the normal and healthy spleen is from 6 to 8 ounces. But Lyons in his work on Medical Jurisprudence says in a foot-note in the chapter on spleen rupture that a healthy spleen is seldom found in Bengal and the normal weight which he lays down is not applicable in Bengal. Now anybody acquainted with the literature on the subject would have elicited this fact from the medical witness or could have laid this authoritative opinion before the Court; but this was not done. It will perhaps be said that a man like O'Brien who is a newcomer is not expected to know anything at all about a matter like this. But in England would he have dared to strike a subordinate in the way that he assaulted Rash Bihari? Ignorance is no palliation of a cowardly assault resulting in the death of a human being and a fellow-subject. However that may be, we regret that a Public Prosecutor was not employed in this case. It is not unusual to employ him in similar cases. In the case where Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar was assaulted by three European soldiers and the assault resulted in his death, Mr. Allen (afterwards Sir Charles Allen), who was then Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, employed the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, who was then Public Prosecutor at Alipur, to conduct the case before the Magistrate. The three men were eventually convicted of grievous hurt.

1206. The *Herald* declares that another of the blackest of crimes was committed on Sunday night in Dacca. Exactly a month and a half before a similar outrage was perpetrated in Mymensingh. The quick repetition therefore of foul deeds of exactly the same nature cannot but besmirch the fair name of the country in the deepest black. The journal does not wish that there should be any misinterpretation of what it means. No one can reasonably say, or even think, that the country in general is in the least directly responsible for these misdeeds. But indirectly a great responsibility rests on the Indian nation, and the sooner they realize this the better it will be for all concerned. The paper observes as follows:—“There is no doubt now that a small band of miscreants are moving within our own communities and luring away some of those

Herald,
19th Nov. 1913.

The recent murder at Dacca

immature youths who might be otherwise ornaments of our society. In this the band mentioned employ all manner of baits, some of those relating to matters held most sacred by every true son of the country. But what ultimately are these miscreants after? Nothing but pure and simple plunder. Briefly expressed, a combination exists in the country for offences of the worst type, and the members of this combination are prepared to go to any length to assure their success. There is no more any denying the fact that there are such things, and the sooner it is recognized the better it is for the vast majority of the people who not even in their dreams have the least sympathy for or co-operation with these miscreants. At the worst the large, in fact almost the whole, body of our people are apathetic to the actions of these evil-doers. Apathy in such vital matters is nothing short of offence and naturally our countrymen are feeling the consequence. They are coming in for an amount of obloquy, a different fate from which is certainly what they deserve." The paper has stated that the terrorist propaganda which a band of miscreants have combined to carry on in the country is for nothing else but to manipulate their own gains. And to achieve their end they do not hesitate to employ the most specious methods. The conditions which they have thus brought about to prevail in the country are to all intents quite ominous. The unrest due to their misdeeds is only secondary in its effects. But even then its effect is to put a stop to all progress. Unless settled conditions prevail, the people must be prepared to bid adieu to all work for the good of the country. Then, again, there is the outstanding feature of these crimes, namely, the utter negation of all principles on which society is based. These crimes no doubt exist in other places and the society there suffers no disintegration in consequence. But those countries and India are totally different. The Indians have lived and moved for centuries with ideals and standards of right and wrong quite different from those of countries where crimes of this nature prevailed and still prevail. What therefore in other countries mean only temporary disturbances in India signify a gradual disintegration of the bonds and ties that bind up its society. Crimes of this nature will therefore prove quite fatal to the people unless they are transformed. But no people have ever succeeded or will ever succeed unless they were true to themselves. Every argument therefore of the Indian people adapting themselves to circumstances in this connection is nothing more or less than specious reasonings of the blind or the perverted. If they lose their own standards they are apt to lose themselves. The paper goes on to say that a great responsibility rests on its countrymen with regard to these terrorist crimes. The people's apathy in these matters will land them speedily in positions from where it will be very difficult to extricate themselves. The undoing effect of these offences is already working in their midst. The journal therefore raises a voice of warning. India must immediately awake to the gravity of the situation. It is very difficult for the people to move in these matters. But because the matter is difficult, are they to allow the forces that are already working so much havoc among them and great mischief they will bring about in future to go unchecked? Are they not to stir themselves to stop the influences which are surely, but not slowly now, undermining them? Of course it is very easy to lay the blame on those who are directly in charge of preventing these crimes. The paper will not enter here into a discussion if this charge is being properly looked after. Suppose those who are entrusted with the duty failed. What would their plight be then? The journal asks every one of its countrymen to ponder over this question, and face the situation boldly. There is no more time for mincing matters. A strong hand and stronger measures are necessary from every member of the community. Otherwise every member of the community will fail in his duty. He will fail in the most sacred of his obligations, namely, to his mother-country.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th Nov. 1913

1207. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Governor Lord Carmichael is deservedly popular among the student community owing to the great interest His Excellency takes in their welfare. But the paper regrets the conduct of an English professor now and then is quite on a different line.

Fancy, a professor, who, it is believed, is not above the rules of common courtesy and decorum, addressing a grown-up college student as "you chattering monkey" and collaring him severely for no fault. Reference is of course made to the strange conduct of a European professor, whose vagaries, the journal understands, have before this been brought to public notice. And such an excellent specimen of pedagogue may at any time be pitched to the topmost rung of the ladder over the heads of several deserving Indian professors.

(c)—*Jails.*

1208. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the Indian political offenders.

Imprisonment of Indian political offenders. When their liberty is taken away, are rarely released from their confinement—their lot is to serve out the full terms of their imprisonment.

When the Government, however, shows them any mercy the whole country thanks it in a chorus. Take, for instance, the case of the seven deportees of Bengal. They were not only estimable men of light and leading, but perfectly innocent. All the same, they awoke one morning to find themselves spirited away to different parts of the country and lodged within the four walls of the jail. The Government of Lord Minto was, however, lauded up to the skies when His Lordship was pleased to set them free. But they conduct themselves in a different way in Ireland. Larkin owes his release to the generosity of the Liberal Government, and he is showing his gratitude, amidst the cheers of his countrymen, by a wholesale vilification of the latter. His Manchester speech on the 17th November, we are told, "was largely a torrent of abuse against what he described as "the cowardly, bloodthirsty Liberal Government." And the Irish are going to have Home Rule, while the Indians, if they talk of self-government under British protection, are put down for seditionists and disloyalists!

(d)—*Education.*

1209. The *Bengalee* says that Roorkee is supposed to be the best engineering college in India and, as such, students

Admission to Roorkee. from all over India want to be admitted to this institution for qualifying themselves in engineering. But according to existing arrangements admission to this college is limited to the provinces of Upper India. The other provinces of India have keenly felt this exclusion and wonder at the inexplicable ban. Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, in his evidence before the Public Services Commission, has given the following reasons for restricted admission to Roorkee: (1) that each province has its own college; (2) if Roorkee was thrown open to competition certain races who were better than others would dominate and swamp the examinations. It must be admitted that these reasons do not strike one as convincing. The popular impression is that Roorkee is the best engineering college in India. The Principal's contention that Roorkee should be the sole channel of recruitment for the superior services also supports the popular view, for if it does not happen to be the most advanced institution for education in engineering there would be no sense in seeking to confine recruitment for superior services to this college alone. And this claim to make education at Roorkee the sole requisite qualification for entering the superior service becomes absolutely untenable if all the provinces of India are not allowed to send up students to it. Roorkee therefore should throw open its doors to the aspirants after engineering education from all parts of India. The chief difficulty in this direction seems to be the dependence of the college on provincial funds. If inadequate arrangement for teaching a larger class is the only consideration for keeping out other provinces, we think that difficulty can be easily obviated by making every Provincial Government pay its rateable share of contribution for the up-keep of the Roorkee College. The Provincial Governments have only to be approached and they will readily agree to make the necessary contributions.

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
20th Nov. 1913.

BENGALEE,
21st Nov. 1913.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALEE,
21st Nov. 1913.

1210. The *Bengalee* observes that it is very much to be regretted that any voice should have been raised against the presentation of an address to the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's approaching visit to Calcutta, and that a personal motive should have been ascribed to the Chairman in moving in the matter. The head of the Government of India and the representative of the Sovereign for the first time after the transfer of the capital to Delhi comes on a visit to Calcutta. Further, he comes to Calcutta after a dastardly attempt made upon his life, which evoked universal horror and indignation and universal sympathy throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Corporation ought to represent the feeling of the rate-payers. The rate-payers to a man rejoice at the prospect of the approaching Viceregal visit and will be greatly pleased to see him in their midst. They are ready to accord him a warm and enthusiastic greeting as a friend and benefactor who escaped a terrible danger. Not a single dissentient voice, not a word of protest, and not a whisper of complaint should have been heard when the proposal was made to give an address of welcome to His Excellency. The journal rejoices, however, to find that the good sense of the Corporation prevailed at last and the vote was unanimously passed.

(d)—General.

HERALD,
13th Nov. 1913.

1211. The *Herald* remarks that it is a pity that some soldiers of the 10th Gurkha Regiment should have gone out of hand so soon after coming to Dacca. It is specially unfortunate, because much speculation is going on about the conduct of the troops that are to be concentrated in East Bengal during this winter. For, frankly speaking, the position is this. There is a widespread impression that the soldiers, both Indian and European, are to march through East Bengal in order to cow the people down by a show of puissance of the British arm. It is also very generally held, no doubt quite mistakenly, that the authorities would not look into the excesses of the concentrated troops with a too-strict eye in retaliation of the alleged shielding of the anarchists by the people. An assumption like this need not be dwelt on at length. But the events in Dacca on Tuesday afternoon have naturally gone a great way to strengthen the above impression. The public mind is not generally very discriminating and the Indian public is proverbially ready at rushing to conclusions. The inevitable consequence of Tuesday's events in Dacca will therefore go far to confirm the undesirable impression referred to. For this reason, also, it was a pity that the Gurkhas went out of hand so soon after their arrival in Dacca. It was one of the worst exhibitions that had been witnessed from soldiers who had thrown up all control. There is another point from which Tuesday's outburst can be viewed. In broad daylight and in the heart of the town a reign of terror prevailed for over an hour. The Gurkhas not only refused to pay the legitimate price for the goods they had taken, but on the shop-keeper demanding his articles back, the soldiers assaulted him and considerably damaged his property. They then began a general loot all round. By all accounts the police were powerless to keep the peace. And all this happened in the town of Dacca, which is regarded as the second capital of the Presidency. Though correct information is not available, a wide itinerary appears to have been fixed for the troops that are being concentrated in Dacca. They will thus go to the remotest interior and come into contact with village people who have very seldom seen the face of even an ordinary policeman. We can well imagine the terror of such people at the sight of the soldiers of the Black Watch or of any other regiment of the British Army. If, in addition, some of those soldiers, whether belonging to a British regiment or to one of the Indian companies, are allowed to go out of hand as happened on Tuesday in Dacca, the whole country side will be stricken to death, if for no other reason but for fear. These are well-known facts, and the Government of the country are surely fully aware of them. The paper, however, wishes to draw the attention of the rulers to these points, so that they may note them when there is time to take proper measures.

1212. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that Dacca is being made to realise to its cost the truth of the adage "no rose without its thorns." Along with its elevation to

The Gurkha outrage at Dacca. the dignity of the second capital of the Presidency with a separate University and other appurtenances, it is also getting its share of Gurkha *sulum* "in excelsis." The reports recently published in the papers about Gurkha atrocities show that the rose of a second capital has got more thorns than fragrance. It will be remembered that instances of these Gurkha oppressions are by no means few and far between. Nor have they, for aught that is known, been so far adequately dealt with. Else they would not have been so freely and frequently repeated, leaving the people under the impression that these Gurkhas have been given *carte blanche* to make the lives of the people in East Bengal intolerable to them. The journal strongly appeals to Lord Carmichael to rid the poor Dacca people of the Gurkhas. Under the Penal Code, a private person who keeps a dangerous animal but cannot prevent it from annoying or injuring his neighbours is liable to prosecution. But where are the people to go when those who frame the laws are themselves keeping numbers of dangerous Gurkhas whom they are unable to prevent from molesting innocent people? And over and above these, what is known as the "Dacca Concentration" adds a fresh risk of injury and molestation to the East Bengal people. Is Lord Carmichael's Government aware of the panic caused to the latter by East Bengal being made a centre of military manœuvres on an extensive scale? Already the depredations of the Gurkhas have made them sufficiently miserable, and now to let loose some Highlanders on them will not certainly add to their happiness and sense of security. But the paper asks, what was the necessity for such a step? To the public at least there is none, and its only effect will be to gladden the heart of the *Englishman*, who has lately been loudly clamouring for it, as well as to make the Gurkha-ridden East Bengal people more panic-stricken. Surely there ought to exist stronger and better reasons than these two for making a place like East Bengal a centre of military activities.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Nov. 1912.

1213. The *Bengalee* remarks that it does not cost one anything to be polite. Even the shrinking in the heart need not

Lord Crewe's indiscretion. always cause a furrowing of the brow. The paper

does not therefore understand why Lord Crewe thought it fit to refuse an interview to Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Wazir Husain. If His Lordship believed that there was a considerable volume of Muhammadan opinion which these gentlemen did not represent, we fail to realize how that could prevent him from extending a common courtesy to these two public-spirited Muhammadans who, it must be said to their credit, are doing their best to serve their country according to their lights. It is always open to His Lordship to apply the necessary corrective to any impression which their supposed sectional views might have produced in his mind by granting an audience to the other party whenever opportunity offers. It is after all small things that lead to mighty results. And it is to be feared that this small act of indiscretion on the part of the Secretary of State will only cause needless irritation in a community which Lord Hardinge's statesmanship has so wisely conciliated.

BENGALEE,
18th Nov. 1912.

1214. The *Bengalee* writes:—"We desire to congratulate the Government on the forward step which it has taken in regard

The Government Advisory Boards. to the creation of Advisory Boards in connection with an unimportant matter affecting district administration. For years past public opinion has pressed upon the attention of the Government the desirability of introducing the principle of local option in the excise administration of the country. The principle has indeed been accepted, but we are bound to say that effect was given to it in a halting fashion. The existing practice has been to associate Advisory Committees with Collectors of districts in the matter of the licensing of shops for the sale of exciseable articles. But the procedure followed was restricted in its scope and was different in East and West Bengal. In West Bengal it was a little more advanced; in East Bengal it was only in a few towns of importance that it was adopted. But even in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions in West Bengal it was confined only to towns with a population of 20,000. The Government has now decided to advance much further and to extend the system to all Municipalities throughout

BENGALEE,
18th Nov. 1912.

the Province, whatever the population might be, and to entrust them with the duty of advising on all questions relating to the number and location of shops for the sale of intoxicants, including opium. The power of appointment will be vested in the Commissioner of the Division, who will nominate for each Municipality a Committee of as many members as he may think fit to advise the Collector in regard to the number and location of shops. The only condition relative to the composition of the Committee will be that both the non-official community and the Excise Department must be duly represented. In the Presidency Division, we have reasons to believe that a Committee is to be appointed for each subdivision and not for each Municipality, as seems to be the clear intention of the Government, with the Subdivisional Officer as Chairman. All Chairmen of Municipalities are to be members of the Subdivisional Committee, and, further, each Municipality is to elect a member for the Committee in all cases where any change in the location or in the number of shops is proposed. We confess we should have preferred a Committee for each Municipality. The wants and needs and the objections of the rate-payers could then have been better considered than in a larger Committee, with a leaven of municipal representation. If it is too late to reconsider the matter this year, we hope that this will be done next year and more complete effect will be given to the intentions of the Government. Nor is the system of Advisory Committees in regard to the large question of excise administration to be confined only to the municipal areas. Outside municipal areas no provision has hitherto existed for the formation of Committees to advise the local authorities in the matter of licensed shops in rural areas. Government have now decided that the Local Boards in each district and subdivision shall be constituted as Advisory Committees for the areas under their charge. Nor does all this represent in full measure the magnitude of the forward step which has been taken. For Calcutta and each of the suburban Municipalities, and for the towns of Howrah and Bally, a licensing Board will be appointed which will not only be an advisory body but will be entrusted with the full and final power of determining the number of licensed shops and their location. This Committee has been purely an advisory one. Government have now come to the conclusion that a Licensing Board with the full and final power of determining the number of licensed shops and their location should be appointed for Calcutta and each of its suburban Municipalities and for each of the towns of Howrah and Bally. If in the important matter of excise administration which so vitally affects the public revenue, these Advisory Committees are appointed all over the Province, and in Calcutta and in the immediate vicinity with large and final powers of determination, might we not ask the Government to advance a step further in the pursuit of that progressive policy which it has now definitely accepted, creating at least in some selected districts Advisory Committees to advise the District Officer in all matters affecting district administration? If there is no real risk of any kind in the creation of these Committees in a matter which concerns large financial considerations, surely there is none in regard to other questions of administration of a less vital character. How many of these would be satisfactorily settled, or at any rate approached with greater measure of confidence by the authorities when they felt that they were in close touch with and were supported by local public opinion? Take the grave cause of anxiety which the *Bakr-Id* festival causes to the local authorities and the Government each year. With a proper Advisory Board the District Officer would feel sure of his ground and take his measures with a more assured measure of confidence and with a greater prospect of success. It is perfectly true that it is open to him to consult district leaders; but it all depends upon his temperament—he is not bound to do so; and what is more, the advice may be given without any sense of responsibility. But the member of a regularly constituted Board would feel that he is a part of the administrative machinery and would counsel with a due sense of his responsibility. These are considerations which cannot be overlooked."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Nov. 1918.

1215. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it will be seen from the correspondence in the *Times* that Mr. Amir Ali is wholly responsible for the split in the Moslem League, and that he has brought it about unnecessarily without rhyme

or reason. He accuses Mr. Wazir Hussain of having sent him "an insulting letter containing contemptible insinuations." But the journal fails to discover "insulting" or "contemptible insinuations" in it. On the other hand, it is found that Mr. Hussain spoke from the lofty platform of genuine patriotism, and appealed to the higher sentiments of Mr. Amir Ali. The vanity of the latter was, however, hurt, and he sought to take his revenge upon Mr. Wazir Hasain by trying to throw the League overboard. What seems to be the most unjustifiable part of Mr. Amir Ali's conduct is that he should run to the *Times* and seek its help for washing dirty linen before the world, which should have never seen the light of day. Indeed, by publishing the correspondence, which he had no business to do, he has done a distinct disservice to his community, though he has thereby no doubt got some patting on the back from the enemies of Indian interests. Reuter wires from London, under date 16th November, to say that at a meeting of the Indian Mussalmans in Britain a resolution was passed in favour of the continuance of the London branch, on condition that it remains subordinate to the parent All-India League, asking Mr. Amir Ali to continue President on this basis. But how can he comply with this request without offending his patrons like the *Times*? He may, however, yet repent and be a good boy.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1216. Referring to Mr. Cotton's article which appeared in the *Nation* dealing with the Press Act, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* remarks that Mr. Cotton deserves the thanks

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
19th Nov. 1913.

of the whole Indian nation for bringing this matter to the notice of the English public. This friend, the journal thinks, is not quite correct when he says that the measure was "stoutly resisted by the elected representatives" in the Viceregal Council. Unfortunately with the exception of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, who made a historical speech on the occasion, no other member opposed the principle of the Bill. What they, however, did was to unanimously press the Government to limit its operation to a period of three years. Now that the foremost Chief Justice in India has so vividly demonstrated in his judgment the utterly indefensible character of the Act, the Government should seriously consider whether or not it should be expunged from the statute book. There is no doubt that it hangs like the veritable sword of Damocles over the entire Indian Press, whose freedom is practically gone. The paper trusts also that the leaders of public opinion in India would avail themselves of the judicial pronouncement of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and start a movement for the abolition of the Act. The period of three years to which the limiting of the operation of the Act was demanded is now over, and the journal has no doubt that those members of the Imperial Council who demanded it would now lend their warm support to such a movement.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1217. The *Herald* desires to draw the prominent attention of the

Meeting held at Noakhali Government to the influential meeting held at Noakhali the other day under the presidency of Babu Radhakanta Aich, vakil.

HERALD.
20th Nov. 1913.

The general sense of the meeting was that the town could be saved even now; and it seems that high officials like the Divisional Commissioner were also of the same opinion, for it finds Maulvi Safar Ali saying in the meeting that the Divisional Commissioner told him one day that the town could surely be saved, but the cost would be enormous. Considering the interests that are involved and the amount which will have to be spent in order to build up a new district head-quarters, the journal thinks that no reasonable amount should be grudged. The meeting suggested several measures for saving the town. These are (1) to divert the course of the river with the help of a dredger, (2) to impede the course of the main current by drowning flats in suitable places, and (3) to strengthen that portion of the bank of the river which is likely to

be attacked, with stones, etc. The meeting also urged the necessity of devising means for the silting up of the Nookhali *khil* in order to facilitate the advancement of the eastern *char* towards the west. The paper earnestly hopes that the Government will consider these suggestions carefully and do all that lies in its power to save the town.

BENGALER,
16th Nov. 1913.

1218. The *Bengalee* understands that the people of Baikantapur in the Arambagh subdivision, near Tarakeswar, have been reduced to utter destitution by the devastation caused by the recent floods. The huts of the raiyats have collapsed, cattle have died in their hundreds, crops have suffered heavily; and in view of the coming cold weather, unless precautionary measures are taken, their sufferings will be indescribable. The journal is informed that the raiyats who have been rendered homeless have not sufficient money to rebuild their houses as most of them are living on one stinted meal a day. It is also told that the Government officials who sometimes inspect the place approach the rich men only, while the poor and the needy are never consulted. This information is given for what it is worth. It is earnestly hoped that the Government will be pleased to direct an enquiry and adopt such remedial measures as they may think fit.

V.I.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HERALD,
12th Nov. 1913.

1219. The *Herald* writes that both the Manikganj and Tangail subdivisions are seething with malaria this year. Prevention of malaria in Manikganj and Tangail. There is not a village in these two subdivisions which is not heavily suffering from its ravages. So great is the virulence of the disease that in some places whole families have been known to be laid up with fever, there being no one to look after the patients or to give them food or medicine. Only a very limited number of the villages in these two subdivisions can boast of possessing a charitable dispensary or even a doctor. Quinine is therefore the only resource with which the people can fight this malady to a certain extent. But it is most unfortunate that at such a time, even that commodity is being supplied to the people in the interior rather in a higgardly way. It was only the other day that the journal drew the attention of the authorities to the complaint made by its Manikganj correspondent that the supply of quinine was inadequate at Manikganj. The same complaint comes from its Tangail correspondent to-day. He says that post offices have suddenly stopped the sale of quinine. The Sanitary Department has been distributing it free of cost in the municipal area, but not on a scale to meet the requirements of the people. It is hoped the authorities will take note of this and take prompt action in the matter. It is also hoped that the rumour, mentioned by its Tangail correspondent, about raising the price of quinine is not true. It should be made cheaper if possible, but dearer on no account.

BENGALER,
15th Nov. 1913.

1220. The *Bengalee* says that it is important to bear in mind what Indian opinion and the Barrack-pur assault case. educated India thinks about a case like that of the Barrackpur assault and of the Magistrate's decision. The miserably inadequate sentence has produced a painful impression throughout India and is reflected in the utterances of newspapers distinguished for their moderation and sense of responsibility. The *Bombay Chronicle* says that "the case is likely to cause a very painful impression in the Indian community not only in Calcutta, but throughout India." "The result," the paper adds, "is a grave miscarriage of justice such as is likely to confirm the view notoriously held by Indians that fatal assaults on members of their race by Europeans are never properly punished in the courts of this country." Now, is it not necessary on the part of the Government to remove such an impression, which, as the journal knows, and which, as the *Bombay Chronicle* rightly observes, so widely prevails? The paper recalls to mind a memorable passage in a well-known Despatch of the Court of Directors which authoritatively lays down the principle that it is not only necessary that justice should be done, but that the people should be convinced that justice has been done. The people remain unconvinced that in

this unfortunate class of cases, justice is done by our courts; and the recent decision of the Barrackpur Subdivisional Magistrate emphasizes this unhappy impression. It is for the Government to take action with a view to remove it. The *Bombay Chronicle* takes the same view of the case as the *Bengalee* does. In the first place, it is not a case of simple hurt. "We cannot hold," says its contemporary, "that a man who voluntarily causes hurt to an Indian with fatal results is merely guilty of simple hurt;" and he quotes Mayne, the most learned annotator of the Indian Penal Code, in support of this view. In the next place, even if it were a case of simple hurt, the *Bombay* contemporary is of the opinion that the punishment inflicted was grossly inadequate. The journal associates itself with the *Bombay Chronicle* in the appeal which it makes to the Government to take action in the matter and to move the High Court.

1221. A leading gentleman of Bogra writes to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that in view of the coming visit of His Excellency the Governor to that town, the unpleasant friction between the Hindus and Mussalmans over the

Saraswati image affair should be made up at any cost. He suggests that this can be easily done by adopting the following step. He says that the Bogra Edward Hall in the park has a theatrical stage, on the permanent proscenium of which is depicted the image of Saraswati in colour. And under this proscenium the Mussalmans held their literary conference and recited many a *suras* from the *Koran*. Indeed, even the most orthodox Muhammadans of Bogra took no exception to it. Then, there is the life-size representation of the late Kumar Ramendra Krishna in oils. If these representations can be there, what possible objection can be raised to the dismantled Saraswati being also put in the same place? It would indeed be a matter of deep regret if, during His Excellency's visit to Bogra, a number of leading Hindu gentlemen abstain from joining the demonstration to be held in honour of the Governor. The journal is informed that such an unpleasant situation will be created, if the difference be not settled amicably.

1222. The *Telegraph* writes that the annual reports issued by the Government show that the loss of life caused by wild beasts is enormous. Indeed, a very heavy responsibility lies on an administration which has

deliberately disarmed the people to see that no loss of human life or property is caused by their action. A single avoidable loss of human life in these circumstances would cast a slur on our administration. The Arms Act was, no doubt, passed in good faith and with the best of intentions. But it has proved a failure and presses heavily on the innocent people. Those persons whom it was the intention of the Government to disarm find no very great difficulty in clandestinely securing every sort of firearms and often using them very effectively against persons whose interests lie in the heart of our rulers. This is proved by the numerous murders and dakaities which are being committed with guns and revolvers. The country is a large one and the police force is scanty and scattered. The people with no defensive weapons are entirely at the mercy of wild animals and robbers who are no less savage or bloodthirsty. These are the difficulties. The journal hopes the Government will find a solution.

1223. The Nobel prize, writes the *Bengalee*, has been won by Babu Rabindra Nath and the Nobel

AMRITA BAZAR
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Rabindra Nath. The honour done to him and his country can only be fully appreciated through a knowledge of the fact that this invaluable gift of a Swiss scientist has been awarded for the last 12 years to the accredited princes of the world of science and literature. The award, if rightly interpreted, means that even present-day India can indisputably lead the world of thought if her capability in this direction can only be made manifest by a genius like Rabindra Nath. It is also no inconsiderable credit for the West that she is not deceived by mere appearance but looks deeper beneath the surface in search of materials to build up a really world-saving civilization. The West has very nearly finished the exploitation of a material civilization, but her soul, weary and exhausted, craves for higher solace, which only the enquirer after the spirit can give. The supreme concerns of life—the how,

the why, the wherefore of things—is the last word of every department of knowledge. The key to this last term of the series is faith, love and reverence which is the staple of the spiritual literature of the East. That Sir Oliver Lodge in expressing his doubt about the efficacy of the methods of science in piloting us to truth should have watched with jealousy the reverential attitude of this Eastern poet is significant. Rabindra Nath has proved the most able and successful purveyor of this bread of the soul which was so long in the keeping of the East to the West. And the glimpse of coming self-fulfilment which has been reflected as it were by this splendid recognition of the genius of India's greatest living poet gladdens his and his countrymen's heart far more than the face-value of the award or the compliment of superior races which it implies. The Indians welcome it not for what it is but for what it betokens. And they doubt not that the poet, true to the spirit of the *Gitanjali*, is also, like themselves, thanking God that He has at last chosen to use him and his country's literature as His instruments.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,

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